

THE Anti-Slavery Reporter.

Published under the sanction of the
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Series 4.
Vol. XIII., No. 5.

SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER, 1893.

{ PRICE 6d. POST FREE
{ GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS

CONTENTS.

| SLAVERY IN BRITISH PROTECTORATES— | PAGE |
|--|---------|
| RETROGRADE ANTI-SLAVERY POLICY.—Memorial to LORD ROSEBERY and Reply | 235-236 |
| Provisional Regulations of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR .. | 237 |
| Arab Slavers Acquitted by French Court... | 239 |
| What I saw of the Slave-Trade, by a Lieutenant, R.N.... | 243 |
| Zanzibar | 245 |
| Capture of Slave Dhows | 246 |
| THE HAUSA ASSOCIATION | 239 |
| MR. EDMUND STURGE'S LAST WORK | 243 |
| BOLIVIA.—Abolition of Indian Slavery | 244 |
| <i>The Anti-Slavery Reporter</i> | 246 |
| WHAT IS GREAT BRITAIN DOING TO SUPPRESS SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE, by C. H. ALLEN.—Paper Read at the Chicago World's Congress Auxiliary | 247 |
| DEVELOPMENT OF NYASSALAND | 260 |
| THE REV. HORACE WALLER ON THE MATABELE CAMPAIGN AND THE SLAVE-TRADE | 262 |
| THE ARAB RISING IN CENTRAL AFRICA | 264 |
| MOROCCO | 266 |
| THE SLAVE-TRADE IN CENTRAL AFRICA | 267 |
| JAPANESE LABOUR <i>v.</i> KANAKAS | 273 |
| THE NEW HEBRIDES | 274 |
| TOGOLAND | 275 |
| THE KONDE COUNTRY | 276 |
| REVIEW— <i>British East Africa, or I.B.E.A.</i> | 278 |
| KHAMA—A Model African King | 280 |
| MASHONALAND PAST AND PRESENT | 283 |
| A SLAVE CARAVAN | 284 |
| HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF THE MATABELE | 285 |
| LOBENGULA AND HIS PEOPLE | 285 |
| AFRICAN NOTES | 287 |
| A JOURNEY ACROSS AFRICA | 288 |
| LECTURES FOR THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY | 290 |
| OBITUARY— | |
| LORD VIVIAN... .. | 293 |
| Mr. R. ROSE GREEN | 294 |
| Captain LYONS MCLEOD | 295 |
| SLAVERY IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY | 295 |

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY,
55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

PATRON:
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.

PRESIDENT.
ARTHUR PEASE, Esq.

TREASURER.
JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

ARTHUR ALBRIGHT, Esq.
J. G. ALEXANDER, Esq., LL.B.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq.
W. WILBERFORCE BAYNES, Esq.
G. BINYON, Esq.
J. BEVAN BRAITHWAITE, Esq.
CEPHAS BUTLER, Esq.
SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON, BART.
SYDNEY BUXTON, Esq., M.P.
JAMES CLARK, Esq.
J.V. CRAWFORD, Esq., late Consul in Cuba.
DR. R. N. CUST, F.R.G.S.
R. W. FELKIN, Esq., M.D., F.R.G.S.
SIR FREDERIC GOLDSMID, K.C.S.I.
HENRY GURNEY, Esq.
D. HACK, Esq.
EDWARD HARRISON, Esq.

CALEB R. KEMP, Esq.
J. H. LLOYD, Esq.
JAMES LONG, Esq., M.A.
ALFRED E. PEASE, Esq.
JOSEPH A. PEASE, Esq., M.P.
ARNOLD PYE-SMITH, Esq.
FRANCIS RECKITT, Esq.
J. FYFE STEWART, Esq.
REV. R. WARDLAW THOMPSON.
DR. E. UNDERHILL.
REV HORACE WALLER.
W. H. WARTON, Esq.
REV. J. O. WHITEHOUSE.
REV. J. H. WILSON, D.D.
W. H. WYLDE, Esq., C.M.G. (late of the
Foreign Office *Slave-Trade Department*).
REV. J. C. YARBOROUGH.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

MONS. THE BISHOP OF ADRUMETUM.
G. T. ABRINES, Esq., Tangier, Morocco.
FRANK ALLEN, Esq., Alexandria.
FRED. ARNOT, Esq., S.W. Africa.
B. R. BALFOUR, Esq., Drogheda.
HON. H. A. BOVELL, LL.B., Barbadoes.
JOEL CADBURY, Esq., Sutton Coldfield.
COMMANDER V. L. CAMERON, R.N., C.B.
REV. H. CLARK, Jamaica.
DR. DUTRIEUX BEY, Paris.
PROF. H. DRUMMOND, F.R.S.E., Glasgow.
WM. GALEA, Esq., British Vice-Consul,
Sousse, Tunis.
WILLIAM HARVEY, Esq., Leeds.
ROBERT DRUMMOND HAY, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consul-General, Tunis.
G.P. HUNOT, Esq., British Vice-Consul, Saffee.
H. H. JOHNSTON, C.B., H.B.M. Consul-
General Mozambique, and Commissioner
Nyassaland.
SENOR A. R. JURADO, London.
DR. F. L. de GUZMAN LOBO, Rio de Janeiro.
THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON MAPLES.
NOEL TEMPLE MOORE, Esq., C.M.G.,
H.B.M. Consul-General, Tripoli.

A. J. MORASSO, Esq., Tangier.
WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq., Winchester.
G. MOYNIER, Esq., Geneva.
SENHOR JOAQUIM NABUCO, late
Member of the Brazilian Parliament.
PROF. EDOUARD NAVILLE, Geneva.
REV. PÈRE OHRWALDER, Cairo.
J. A. PAYNE, Esq., Lagos, W. Africa.
SENHOR A. REBOUCAS, Lisbon.
DR. GERHARD ROHLFS, Weimar.
DR. A. M. ROSS, Toronto.
REV. A. V. SCHELTEMA, Amsterdam.
DR. G. SCHWEINFURTH, Cairo.
REV. LAWRENCE SCOTT, late of Nyassa.
REV. W. G. SHELLABEAR, Singapore.
DON LUIS SORELA, Spain.
JOSEPH THOMSON, Esq., Dumfries.
M. LE COMTE D'URSEL, Brussels.
REV. E. VANORDEN, Rio Grande do Sul.
M. COURTOIS DE VICOSE, Toulouse.
J. A. WILLIAMS, Esq., Nyassa.
LEONARD K. WILSON, Esq., Brussels.
W. J. WILSON, Esq., Cairo.
A. B. WYLDE, Esq., Suakin.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, F.R.G.S.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY: J. EASTOE TEALL.

FINANCIAL AND TRAVELLING AGENT: FREDK. C. BANKS.

Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON & Co., 54, Lombard Street.

Offices: 55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the REPORTER is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views or statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]

SLAVERY IN BRITISH PROTECTORATES.

Retrograde Anti-Slavery Policy.

In our last issue we published a letter addressed to the EARL OF ROSEBERY by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, calling his Lordship's attention to the fact that Slavery was still recognised in the territories of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR as a legal institution, although those territories had now passed under British protection. Copies of official documents published by the Government for abolishing the legal status of Slavery in various British protectorates were forwarded to LORD ROSEBERY, with the urgent request that the policy adopted with such marked success in India, on the Gold Coast, and in Cyprus might be carried out in Zanzibar.

Since the above-named memorial was forwarded to the Foreign Office we have received a copy of the *Zanzibar Gazette* of August 30th, which contains a proclamation of the Sultan respecting the government of that portion of the British protectorate lying between the rivers Tana and Juba, copy of which we print below.

In Clause 4 of that proclamation it will be observed that the legal status of the institution of Slavery is once more fully recognised by the British authorities, and the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has felt itself bound to forward to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs a further protest against this action, so contrary to the policy hitherto pursued by Great Britain, in regard to Slavery in territories under her protection.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
October 10th, 1893.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., &c., &c.,
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MY LORD,—I am directed by the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to forward to your Lordship copy of Clause IV. of the Provincial Regulations issued for the Government and Administration of the British Protectorate lying between the rivers Tana and Juba—by order of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The Clause is as follows, and is published in the *Zanzibar Gazette* of 30th August, last :—

“CLAUSE IV.

“The sale of Slaves is prohibited. The separation of the children of Slaves from their mothers is forbidden on the severest penalties : Slaves may only be inherited by the lawful children of the present owners.”

The Committee have no wish to impugn the motives of humanity which actuated the Sultan when he issued the provisions contained in the above Clause ; but at the same time they would call your Lordship's serious attention to the fact that the issue of such a Clause in the Provisional Regulations for the Government and Administration of a British Protectorate implies a recognition of the Legal Status of Slavery, which is quite contrary to the policy hitherto pursued by England in regard to Slavery in her Protectorates. They would, therefore, respectfully repeat the protest already made in their memorial, addressed to your Lordship on the 9th August last, against any recognition of the legality of the institution of Slavery by British officials.

The Committee would suggest that the mere prohibition of the sale of Slaves within the protected territory will not prevent the purchasing of Slaves by subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar, or their agents, outside the Protectorate, and their subsequent introduction within the borders of the protected territory—a practice which, in the opinion of the Committee, still largely obtains in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

On behalf of the Committee,

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient, faithful servant,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

(Reply.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, *October 17th*, 1893.

SIR,—I am directed by the EARL OF ROSEBURY to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. protesting against Clause IV. of the Provisional Regulations issued for the Government and Administration of the British Protectorate lying between the Rivers Tana and Juba.

In reply I am to state to you for the information of your Committee, that these Regulations have been provisionally assimilated to those now in force in Zanzibar, and that no other course was thought practicable, in view of the disturbed state of the country, and the impossibility, until it has been brought under greater control, of enforcing a more complete change in the habits of the people.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) P. W. CURRIE.

THE SECRETARY,

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

55, New Broad Street, E.C.

The following is the document above referred to:—

Notice.

By Order of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE following provisional regulations are issued for the Government and administration of the British Protectorate lying between the Rivers Tana and Juba.

I.

All unoccupied and unassigned land is the property of the State.

II.

The exclusive privilege of working, leasing, or assigning any mines or deposits of any metals, minerals, mineral oils, or precious stones belong to the State.

III.

The felling of timber in the forests shall be regulated by particular arrangement with the Administrator, who is empowered to grant or refuse permission, and to fix the royalty, which, if permission is granted, shall be paid to the State. The wood used for building and burning, commonly known as borite, is not included in the above regulation.

IV.

The sale of Slaves is prohibited. The separation of the children of Slaves from their mothers is forbidden on the severest penalties; Slaves may only be inherited by the lawful children of the present owners.

V.

All titles to any real property are to be registered before the Administrator within a period of one year from the present date. All such titles brought in for registration will be publicly exhibited in the nearest village to the locality where the property is situated within twenty-one days, to enable the claim to be contested.

After the lapse of one year from the present time no claims which have not been registered will be recognised as legal, unless the claimant is able to show adequate cause why he has neglected to comply with this regulation.

The fee for registration of real property will be one-quarter per cent. of the value.

VI.

Kathis will be appointed for the administration of justice at Mkonumbi, Wangeh and Mataroni; only the written judgment of such Kathis, appointed by His Highness the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, stamped with his official seal will be recognised as valid, and put into execution.

Appeal from these judgments will be in the first instance to the Administrator, and finally to His Highness the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Copies of the judgment will be supplied to applicants by the Kathis on payment of one per cent. of the amount adjudged.

The law will be administered according to the Sheria.

In all cases in which Europeans are concerned, His Highness delegates his authority to the Administrator, who will fix a day for hearing the case, or in his absence to the Assistant-Administrator.

VII.

All mortgages, deeds of sale, transfers of property, loans, promissory notes, etc., etc., in order to acquire legal validity must be registered before one of the above-mentioned three Kathis according to the system now in force at Zanzibar.

The fee for registration will be one per cent. of the value stated.

VIII.

The import, manufacture, and sale of fire-arms, ammunition, powder, and caps is prohibited, exception will only be made on the production of a signed permit from the Administrator, on the conditions prescribed by the regulations in force in Zanzibar, such permit will be subject to a stamp duty of one rupee.

IX.

The import of alcoholic liquors is prohibited ; exceptions will only be made in the case of limited quantities for the use of Europeans, who provide a sufficient guarantee that the liquors imported are for their own personal consumption. The retail trade in alcoholic liquors is prohibited altogether.

The standard of measurement for alcoholic liquors is that in force in Zanzibar.

X.

The Customs Stations of the Protectorate are the following :—Port Durnford, Kiunga, Kiwaiya, Matorani, Dadori Wangeh, Mgini, Mwanga Imesarabu Mkoi, Mkunumbi, Kimbo. An uniform duty of 5 per cent. will be raised for the present on all imports ; spirits, wines, beer and tobacco, which have already paid the 5 per cent. duty in Zanzibar will, if imported direct from Zanzibar to the Protectorate, be exempt from further duty.

XI.

The Administrator is empowered to draw up local regulations for the protection of the natural products of the country from waste or abuse.

Note Regulations Nos. I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., XI. are in force from the present date. No. VI. comes into force upon notification at the three stations referred to. No. X. comes into force simultaneously with the opening of Customs Houses at the various stations referred to.

Arab Slavers acquitted by French Court.

IF any proof were wanted to justify the action taken by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in denouncing the system now pursued by England in Zanzibar, and the impossibility of defeating the tactics of the Slave-traders, who shelter themselves under the French flag, it is to be found in the following telegram published by *The Times* just as we go to press.

Those of our readers who have followed the question of the abolition of the legal status of Slavery in British protectorates will remember that the last issue of *The Reporter* contained a long letter from Mr. RENNELL RODD, acting consul in Zanzibar, complaining that the Society had exaggerated the extent of the Slave-trade in Zanzibar waters. This letter was called forth by a statement published respecting the capture of an Arab dhow in Zanzibar harbour flying the French flag. Owing to the refusal of France to admit the right of search, which has been agreed to by almost every other nation, this vessel, on board of which sixty-seven Slaves were discovered, had to be given over to the French authorities, who took the vessel to Réunion, and, as might easily have been foreseen, the Slave traders were acquitted. This state of things will certainly continue so long as England allows Slavery to be a legal institution in territories under her protection. When the public realises what this involves, no English government will dare thus to act in contravention of the anti-Slavery policy to which England set her seal more than half a century ago.

ZANZIBAR, November 1.

News has been received that the captain and crew of the French dhow which was captured with sixty-seven Slaves on board, mostly children, in Zanzibar harbour by Her Majesty's ship *Philomel* in April last, have been acquitted by the Réunion Court, to which they were committed for trial for Slave-trading by the French Consul.

This has produced a profound sensation here, in view of the immunities for Slave-running thus secured by the French flag.—*The Times*, Nov. 2.

The Hausa Association.

A MEETING on behalf of this Association was held in Manchester, on October 18th. The object of the Society is to provide "for a scholarly and scientific study of the Hausa language, with a view of promoting the higher interests of that people;" Hausa being the *lingua franca* of the Central Soudan, extending from the Sahara to the pagan tribes near the Gulf of Guinea, and from the Egyptian Soudan to the French colony of Senegal. The Hausa language, so little known, is spoken by one-hundredth of the whole human race, and Great Britain has now accepted the moral responsibility of the Hausa people. This is not a missionary society, but engages the sympathy of missionary bodies, the Royal Geographical, the Anti-Slavery, and other kindred societies.

Mr. Edmund Sturge's Last Work.

"WEST INDIA.

"COMPENSATION TO THE OWNERS OF SLAVES : ITS HISTORY AND RESULTS."*

THE last few months of Mr. STURGE's active life were devoted, in the enforced seclusion entailed by his declining health, to a retrospect of the events which produced the large grant of twenty millions sterling, as compensation to the British owners of Slaves—a measure which was not altogether an unmixed benefit, either to the owners or to the Slaves.

Mr. STURGE placed himself in communication with one of the few surviving actors in the great drama that led to the abolition of Slavery in all British Colonies—the venerable and revered statesman, EARL GREY—who, at the age of 90, entered into correspondence with the late Vice-President of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, himself only the junior of the noble Earl by six years. The little volume which Mr. STURGE lived just long enough to see through the press, is well worthy the careful study of all those who still cling to the idea that the Arab Slave-owners should be compensated by England for the property in human flesh of which they have become possessed, by means that are illegal in all European Courts, and are condemned by the Koran itself. We quote from the little work before us, the preface written by EARL GREY, and also a letter of his giving his views as to the immorality of bribing African Slave-traders, a plan which has always been opposed by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

PREFATORY LETTER BY EARL GREY, K.G.

HOWICK, LESBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND,

June 6th, 1893.

DEAR MR. STURGE,—I have read with great interest your little book on the measure for the Abolition of Slavery in 1833. The work you undertook was a very useful one, and you have executed it so well that there is no occasion for my suggesting any changes in what you have written. I therefore return it with my best thanks to you for your kindness in sending it to me, and in saying more in commendation of my part in the battle for emancipation, than I feel to have deserved.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

EDMUND STURGE, ESQ.

GREY.

LORD BRASSEY, who had lately visited the West Indies, wrote a letter to *The Times* in July, 1892, in which he clearly shewed that the misfortunes of the sugar planters were in no way due to abolition, and Mr. STURGE opens his volume with the following quotation from that letter. How complete that ruin was may be shewn by the evidence given before Parliament by the proprietors of estates.

* JOHN BELLOWES. Gloucester, 1893.

LORD BRASSEY ON SUGAR GROWING.

"During the years which have elapsed since the visit of Mr. FROUDE, trade has materially improved. It is interesting to trace the causes which led to the depression of the sugar interest. Half a century ago the supply was comparatively limited, and the price was £60 a ton. With extended production a rapid fall in price ensued, and, no improvement having been made in the methods of cultivation and manufacture, the sugar planters were far from prosperous. *Their misfortunes were not caused by the manumission of the Slaves.* (Italics Mr. STURGE's.) The decay of the sugar industry in the West Indies began in 1830, was mainly, if not solely, due to the increasing competition and the consequent gradual fall in prices. At the present day labour is not more costly than when Slaves were employed. The Slave cost 1s. 6d. per day, and the price of coolie labour is approximately the same. Under the pressure of difficult times, the methods of growing and manufacturing sugar have been greatly improved, and the cost of production, £10 to £12 a ton. Sugar is now selling at 3½ cents per lb., or approximately, £16 6s. 8d. per ton. Want of personal supervision on the part of the owners has been the cause of many failures in administration. Three-fourths of the proprietors of sugar estates in the West Indies are absentees. Resident owners, having the command of sufficient capital, should save at least 20 per cent. of the charges which fall upon absentee proprietors working with borrowed money."

Mr. STURGE continues as follows:—

"But that the ruin of the West Indies was caused by the emancipation of the Slaves has been held as an axiom, and stereotyped on the English mind to this day, and nothing short of an authority like that of LORD BRASSEY could even now dispel the illusion.

"The logical sequence of the fact that no loss was inflicted is that there could have existed no just claim for compensation.

"A true history of the gift of the twenty millions to the owners of Slaves in the West Indies, and of its consequences, is now greatly needed. In the following pages will be shown its immediate results in the ruin of the sugar industry in the West Indies, and the far-reaching, and it would almost seem the undying, evil influence, which it continues to exercise on the cause of the Slave in every region of the earth."

Bearing upon this question of compensation, Mr. STURGE publishes the following important letter he had received from

EARL GREY, ON COMPENSATION.

"HOWICK, December 16th, 1892.

"DEAR MR. STURGE,

"I agree with you in thinking that the idea of bribing the Slave-traders in Africa to give up their criminal traffic ought not to be entertained for a moment. The object of this country ought to be that which it has always professed, to stop the traffic by the summary and severe punishment of all who can be found engaged in it; unfortunately, the measures adopted for inflicting such punishment have hitherto been less judicious, and therefore less effectual than they ought to be. I am quite at a loss to understand how any man can quote the grant of twenty millions to the Slave-owners, on the abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies as affording a precedent for a grant to the Slave-traders. The two cases have not the slightest resemblance; the Slave-traders have for long been carrying on a trade which civilised nations have for

years concurred in denouncing as a crime, and to reward them for having done so would be monstrous. The grounds upon which compensation was granted to Slave-owners in 1833 were very simple. This nation, by its Government and Parliament, was at least as responsible as the planters and Colonial Legislatures for the existence of Slavery in the colonies, and it was therefore contended, plausibly enough that the sacrifice involved in the emancipation of the Slaves ought to fall, in part at all events, on the nation. I considered that this argument was by no means without weight ; but I was convinced at the time (and what has happened since has strengthened my conviction) that if emancipation had been judiciously accomplished no ultimate loss would have been inflicted on the planters, and consequently all that they could have a real claim to was temporary assistance to carry them through the disturbance which must necessarily occur while the change was in progress. You are probably aware that a plan of emancipation was proposed, by which, instead of a grant of twenty millions, a loan of ten millions would have been given to the planters, and a system was proposed by which complete emancipation would have been given to the negroes, while, at the same time, they would have been placed in circumstances in which they would still have continued to carry on the work of sugar cultivation without increased cost to the planters, and with great advantage to themselves. There can be no doubt that the planters generally might have been induced to acquiesce in the adoption of this measure, if the Government had acted judiciously. That it did not do so, and that its failure to act firmly and wisely to carry the inevitable change into effect, with the result that the ineffective and mischievous measure of the late LORD DERBY was adopted, and has proved so utter a failure. It is a curious fact that the rejection of the better scheme, which had been proposed, and obtained the assent of some of the most important members of the Cabinet, was mainly, if not entirely, due to the strenuous opposition of LORD BROUGHAM. The history of what happened in the year 1832 and the beginning of 1833 on this subject is a most curious one, which is almost unknown to the world.

"Yours faithfully, GREY.

In a footnote Mr. STURGE refers to the fact that GENERAL GORDON had proposed compensation to Arab Slave-traders, and he condemns this at pp. 16-17 of his little volume, in the following words :—

It was when GENERAL GORDON was ruling the Soudan, as Viceroy of Ismail, that he wrote me a letter, requesting me to send him the particulars of the gift of twenty millions to the owners of Slaves in the British West Indies, for he had been forced to the conclusion that the Arab Slave-traders must be paid a compensation to induce them to abandon the traffic.

In reply, I sent to General Gordon the Blue Books on the British Protectorates in West Africa, where the late EARL OF CARNARVON had abolished all *legal* recognition of the status of Slavery. No inducements were there offered to Slaves to leave their masters, still less was anything like a proclamation of freedom made. It was in cases of ill-treatment by the master that it took a practical effect.

Mr. STURGE concludes his short and pithy story of the sad condition of the West Indies as follows :—

The foregoing statements have shown—

- 1st. That the financial ruin of the West Indies was not caused by emancipating the Slaves.
- 2nd. That, had the measure proposed by LORD HOWICK been adopted, most, if not all, of the evil consequences of STANLEY's measure would have been avoided.
- 3rd. That (as elsewhere) an absentee ownership, with a delegated management, have inevitably resulted in like ruin.
- 4th. The action of a powerful Parliamentary party in England very much obstructed all efforts to obtain an improved administration in Jamaica.

What I Saw of the Slave-Trade.

BY A LIEUTENANT R.N.

(From The Boy's Own Paper.)

SINCE 1834, when Slavery was abolished in the English colonies and dependencies, and since it has been abolished in America, it has flourished to a more or less degree on the east coast of Africa, in Persia, Zanzibar, Pemba, Madagascar, and other islands situated off the east coast. Formerly, the chief trade was carried on between the west coast and America, and the sea voyage, being so much longer than it is at present, was attended with many more hardships to the unfortunate victims who formed the cargo of the many ships trafficking in human flesh and blood. These ships were very often well-found ships, manned by Europeans, who then looked on the trade as a very lucrative and justifiable one. Nowadays, the only vessels employed in the trade are "dhows," manned by Arabs, and it is the duty of all English men-of-war stationed in East African waters to stop and search all suspicious "dhows," when if any Slaves are discovered the "dhow" is confiscated and burnt, the Slaves are freed, and the Arabs and owner of the dhow (if the latter can be discovered) are sent to prison in Zanzibar.

PEMBA.

Pemba, an island about which I intend to speak more particularly in this paper, is situated some thirty miles from the African coast, thirty miles north of Zanzibar; it is about thirty miles long and fifteen broad, surrounded on the west side by reefs which extend some five miles from the shore on the south part of the island, and about 200 to 300 yards from the shore in the north. Every here and there in these reefs are gaps or narrow passages, through which a ship can enter, and once inside the reefs deep water is found. The east coast is almost unapproachable, owing to the nature of the coast, there being no shelter, and through its being exposed to the whole fury of the Indian Ocean. The north and south coasts are somewhat similar to the east coast, so that nearly all "dhows" coming to Pemba enter through the gaps on the west coast.

The island is very fertile, and covered with clove-trees; cloves being the chief produce of the island. Picking cloves is very unhealthy work, and the average life of a Slave employed in doing so is only about twenty-five years; the cloves are very valuable, and must be picked quickly, before they rot on the trees, so that there is a constant demand for Slaves, which the Arab dealers endeavour to supply by going over to the mainland, where they either buy or kidnap often twenty or thirty Slaves; sometimes they get together as many as eighty or a hundred, and these they try to get over to the island in safety.

HOW SLAVES ARE PROCURED.

The way these Slaves are got together is, in some cases, rather curious. Sometimes when the parents on the coast are in want of money they will sell their children to a dealer, a Slave being worth, say, 120 rupees (a rupee is worth at present about 1s. 3d., which is a good deal of money to these people. Another favourite way is for a "friend" to ask a child to come for a walk with him, and when on their way they come across an Arab dealer by appointment. But as a rule the Slaves are brought from many hundred or even a thousand miles up country, where the Arabs have made a raid on a village, and, surprising it at night, made all the villagers prisoners. These are then marched down to the coast in irons, and flogged if they do

not march fast enough ; many of them drop on the way through fatigue, when they are left to perish, the rest being hurried on by forced marches so as to be as little expense as possible to the dealers before being put into the market. Then, again, after a war in the interior the dealers buy all the captives. The natives are powerless against the Arabs, as not only do they naturally fear them, having been accustomed to be ruled over by them for years, but besides, the Arabs are well-armed with rifles, whilst the natives have nothing but their bows and arrows and spears.

When the Slaves arrive on the coast they are confined in a large pen until an opportunity arrives for embarking them ; they are then huddled into a confined space in the "dhows," with little water and still less food, and if the dhow happens to be detained at sea longer than was at first intended, either through endeavours to escape our cruisers or through stress of weather, and the water runs out, the majority are thrown overboard so as to ensure landing a few alive.

When a dhow has a large cargo of Slaves, if chased the Arabs make a fight for it ; when only a few they tell the Slaves that if the white men catch them they will eat them, which, strange to say, is believed in the majority of cases, so that when a dhow is boarded by a man-of-war's boat, and there happen to be a few Slaves on board, however badly they may have been treated, they will do anything rather than confess themselves to be Slaves, and pretend to be part of the dhow's crew. If a dhow is close to the land when she is chased, and there is no other way of escaping, the Arabs will run her ashore, and make the Slaves swim to land, where they hide themselves securely in the thick bush where it is almost impossible to discover them, and display the utmost terror if they happen to be caught by the white men.

HOW DHOWS ARE CAPTURED.

The method of procedure of the English cruisers to prevent this nefarious traffic to Pemba is for a ship to proceed there and establish a depôt on one of the outlying small islands, where the boats can come to replenish their provisions, ammunition, stores, coal, medical comforts, etc. She then leaves four or five boats and proceeds on to Zanzibar, where she remains quietly at anchor for a month or so, when she once more proceeds to Pemba to see how the boats are getting on, and to take charge of any Slaves or Arabs that may have been captured, or perhaps relieve the crews in some of the boats. She then takes any dhows that have been captured to Zanzibar, where they are condemned and burnt ; they are not allowed to be sold.

The duty of the boats left behind at the island of Pemba is to prevent any dhow communicating with the island until she has been searched ; this is rendered comparatively easy owing to the configuration of the land, as each boat takes a gap and intercepts all the dhows as they enter.

The boats, as a rule, are either launches, pinnaces, cutters, gigs, or whalers, according to the size of the ship ; only the larger ships carrying launches and pinnaces. A cutter is an open boat, about 30 feet long and of about 8 feet beam, with no cabin or shelter of any kind except an awning to keep the sun and dew off, and a thicker awning to spread in rainy weather.

BOLIVIA.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 22, 1893.—The Bolivian Congress, now in session, has formally decreed the abolition of Indian Slavery in Beni and other northern and eastern districts of the Republic.—*New York Herald*.

Zanzibar.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

At Zanzibar I met one of the lieutenants of the German East African Company, who, having lived a good many years on the coast, was able to give me some reliable information about the Slave-trade. "Oh, Slavery is only nominally suppressed in Zanzibar," he replied to my first query, "and while it is lawful to have Slaves, though unlawful to acquire them, Slaves will always be forthcoming." "How are they got then?" "That's easy enough. A boy is perhaps told to take a parcel into a certain house, and, once inside, is put into chains. Who is to find him in this crowded town of 80,000 people, and who is to say that he has been kidnapped? Then, again, notwithstanding the ironclads, these dhows manage to bring Slaves from the mainland, and take them away nearly as much as ever." "But how can they do it," I objected, "even at night? With the powerful electric searchlights we saw the ironclads using just now, no dhow ought to escape." "They search enough dhows, and often find food and water on board for one or two hundred people, proving beyond doubt the dhow's trade; but somehow it generally happens that when the search is made the Slaves are not there. I do not think," he continued, "they would ever catch a dhow with Slaves on board were it not that spies are paid to hang about the bazaars and hear what is in contemplation." "Having got the Slaves, where do they take them to?" "A good many are wanted for the Arab clove plantations on the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, others are taken right up to Muscat in Arabia." Every dhow I had noticed bore a large black number on its sail, so I sought an explanation. "Well, the British Government insist on every dhow being numbered and entered into a register, copies of which are kept by the men-of-war; so any dhow without number or flag is liable to be overhauled at any time."

Before leaving Zanzibar remember to lay in a stock of fruit, which is here both good and cheap, for the long seven days' voyage up to Aden. A rupee should buy about a hundred oranges or naartjes, or double that number of bananas.—*African Tidings*.

The island of Zanzibar is about fifty miles long, and is the largest of a group. The town presents the appearance, as you come to the anchoring ground, of an old European town, with its old-looking warehouses, custom houses, and wharfs. The Sultan's palace and harem are the most conspicuous. Behind this fair face of warehouses is the old Arab town of narrow streets, and crooked lanes and alleys. The houses are of immense height. The interiors have most extensive staircases, halls, and corridors, which are a strange contrast to the narrow streets. There is no plan in the construction of the town; there are no straight lines. The doors are all of hard wood, and mostly armoured, and the windows are barred, pointing to a time when every man had to defend his own. Till yesterday, as it were, it was a pure Arabian Government. Slavery in its worst exporting form permitted. To-day it is still carried on, but at great risk. H.M.S. *Philomel* captured, some time ago, a dhow preparing to put to sea, with about sixty children and about fifteen young women. The Slaves were liberated, the dhow confiscated, and the Arabs handed over to the Sultan to be tried. The inhabitants are 80,000 in number, crowded into a very small space, and present a seething mass of humanity, pouring out and in of courts and alleys like bees about a hive. Arabs and Indians and Swahili form this vast population. The Indians are the merchants, some of whom are very wealthy; the Arab is

the trader ; the Swahili is the labourer. There are no public conveyances but a few bullock waggons ; all goods are carried from warehouses to warehouses. Water is most plentiful, being brought from the bush in pipes. Order is preserved by native police. The streets are being put in good order, and greater attention is paid to the cleanliness of the place since the British have had more to do with the Government.—*Port Elizabeth Herald.*

Capture of Slave Dhows.

ONE of the boats from H.M.S. *Raleigh* overhauled a dhow suspected of having Slaves on board, last Wednesday evening. The dhow, which was leaving the harbour, was found to have four Slaves aboard, and as it bore the French flag and showed French Consular documents the Consul for that country, M. LABOSSE, was communicated with, and took charge of the dhow, crew, and Slaves.—*Zanzibar Gazette.*

The Cape mail, which arrived at Plymouth on the 16th October, brought news of the exciting chase and capture of a Slave dhow off the coast of Zanzibar by H.M.S. *Raleigh*. The first cutter, under Lieutenant WEMYSS, was sent in pursuit of the dhow. After a long pull under cover of the night, the cutter sighted the Slaver. It was calm, and the dhow, which was captained and manned by Arabs, could make no progress. He was flying the French flag, and when within hailing distance the lieutenant commanded him to furl his sails. He refused, and the cutter pulled alongside. The Arabs resisted the efforts of the blue jackets to search the vessel, but they were few in number and quickly overpowered. Five Slaves were found in the hold—two boys and three girls of tender years. The Englishmen lay by during the night, and a sharp squall with rain came on. The captain of the dhow and one man jumped overboard, notwithstanding the fact that the sea was swarming with sharks, and tried to swim ashore. Nothing more was heard of them. The prize with the Slaves were handed over to the French Consul, and the children to the French Mission.

News having reached H. M. S. *Blanche*, on Monday last, that Slaves were being landed by a dhow flying the German flag, at the south end of the island, the dhow was seized on its arrival in harbour and a search instituted on shore for the whereabouts of the Slaves (some forty in number, it is reported) who had been landed : this case will be dealt with by the German authorities, probably at Dar-es-Salaam.—*Zanzibar Gazette*, September 27th, 1893.

OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter, published under the sanction of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, at the offices of the Society, 55, New Broad Street, E.C., is a very interesting pamphlet, containing as it does particulars of the efforts of the Society to deal with questions which affect the welfare of the oppressed. From beginning to end it bristles with incidents and details which cannot be read without arousing sympathy with, and appreciation of, the work of the Society.—*Monthly Paper.*

What is Great Britain doing to suppress Slavery and the Slave-Trade?

Spokesman—THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY
SOCIETY.

IN response to the invitation given by the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, to show what Great Britain is doing to suppress Slavery and the Slave-trade, it is necessary to give a short sketch of the great movement which agitated England for so many years, and, after incredible difficulties, resulted in a triumphant issue; firstly—in the abolition of the Slave-trade, in 1807, and afterwards of Slavery itself, in all British possessions. In this sketch, honour must be given to the men who first undertook this apparently quixotic crusade. GRANVILLE SHARP may be termed the father of abolitionists in England, he having set the ball rolling by obtaining, in the Courts of Law, a decision, that if a Slave once touched English soil he became free, and could not be carried back into Slavery against his will. This happened in 1772.

In 1785, a further step was taken. The annual subject for the prize essay in Latin to be competed for by the graduates of the University of Cambridge, was proposed by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. PECKARD, in the following terms:—*Anne liceat invitos in servitutem dare?* The prize for this essay was won by THOMAS CLARKSON, a name imperishable in the annals of abolition. The young essayist was so impressed by the terrible nature of the facts which he had gathered together in the compilation of his essay, that he resolved to devote his life thenceforward to the Anti-Slavery cause.

In 1808, CLARKSON published his famous work on the History of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, which ought to be studied by everyone desirous of mastering the subject.

About one hundred years ago, in 1788, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, the famous Parliamentary champion of the abolition of the Slave-trade, whilst in company with WILLIAM PITT, the Prime Minister of England, was sitting under a now historic oak tree, on one of the hills of Kent, when he resolved to give notice, on a fit occasion, in the House of Commons, of his intention to bring forward the subject of the Slave-trade. Faithful to this resolution, WILBERFORCE was successful in bringing about the passage of a measure, in 1807, for the Abolition of the British Slave-trade.

Denmark had already set a noble example by abolishing the Slave-trade, in 1792, and the United States of America, then a rising Power, succeeded in gaining the lead by a few months, in the race with England, to carry a law

for the abolition of the Slave-trade—a law which was, however, frequently broken in America, owing to the long continuance of Slavery itself.

The example of England and the United States was gradually followed by all the nations of Europe whose subjects had engaged in this traffic ; but it must be remembered that the passing of these Acts, which rendered the trade illegal, did not prevent a considerable amount of surreptitious traffic in human flesh, very much in the same manner as it is now carried on by Arabs on the East Coast of Africa.

The Abolition of Slavery itself by England did not follow until many years after the trade was declared unlawful, nor until a small army of Abolitionists had devoted their strength and influence to the carrying out of this great work. Amongst those must be noted the names of Lord BROUGHAM, Sir FOWELL BUXTON, WILLIAM ALLEN, Dr. LUSHINGTON, JOSEPH and EDMUND STURGE, MACAULAY (father of the historian), JOSEPH COOPER, and his brother EMANUEL, Sir GEORGE STEPHEN, and many others.

Although the Act for Abolition was passed in 1833, full and complete emancipation in the West Indies did not take place until 1838, and this was speedily followed by total emancipation in all British possessions.

As may naturally be supposed, the isolated efforts of individuals could not possibly contend with the enormous opposition of the vested interests which they attacked. Consequently, various associations of earnest men banded themselves together in the single-minded endeavour to assist the abolitionist leaders in their great work. These societies, of which a great number were formed in all parts of the United Kingdom, never laid down their arms until Slavery was abolished throughout British territory.

It is impossible to pass over the notorious fact so often quoted to show the generosity of the British nation, namely, the voting of twenty millions sterling as an indemnity to the Slave-holders in British Colonies, for the loss which they expected to sustain by the enforced liberation of their Slaves.

This measure, involving so large an outlay on the part of the British people, was not what may be called a *bonà fide* Anti-Slavery policy. The Abolitionists of England were perfectly willing to lend their countenance to any application to Parliament by planters who could prove that the emancipation of their Slaves had caused them absolute loss, but this would involve freedom to the Slaves before any such loss could be proved. It must be remembered that the planting interest was represented in both Houses of Parliament by a very powerful party, and the Abolitionist leaders, fearing that any delay of emancipation might be the cause of a servile war, ceased to oppose the indemnity grant.

It may not be out of place here to remind the public that the real views of the Abolitionists, in respect to such pecuniary grants, have always been those which were expressed with so much eloquence and felicity by LORD BROUGHAM in one of his famous speeches, about the year 1830, which may be said to have become a classic in English literature.

Tell me not of rights—talk not of the property of the planter in his Slaves: I deny the right—I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim. There is a law above all enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world—such as it was before the daring genius of COLUMBUS pierced the night of ages, and opened to one world the sources of power, wealth, and knowledge; to another, all unutterable woes—such it is at this day. It is the law written by the finger of GOD in the heart of man. And by that law—unchangeable and eternal—while men dispise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man. In vain do you appeal to treaties, to covenants between nations! The Covenants of the Almighty, whether the old Covenant, or the new, denounce such unholy pretensions.

The extinction of Slavery in all British Dominions induced Abolitionists to turn their attention to Slavery and the Slave-trade in foreign countries, and for this purpose the present

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society

was founded in London, in 1839. Its first president being the venerable THOMAS CLARKSON.

It was many years before the Slave-trade between Africa and America became extinct. In spite of the utmost vigilance of a small fleet of cruisers, Slaves were carried by thousands across the Atlantic to Brazil and Cuba, amid all the horrors of the Middle Passage; nor did this entirely cease until some five and twenty years since.

The BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was, meanwhile, earnestly pressing upon the Governments of Slave-holding countries for the abolition of Slavery itself, for the truth of the economic law that where there is a demand there will be a supply, was exemplified in the continued attempts to smuggle cargoes of Slaves across the ocean.

EUROPEAN POWERS.

France was the next European country to make a clean sweep of the institution of Slavery in all her Colonies, in 1848, by a summary law passed by the Republic, which enacted that within two months every Slave should receive his freedom unconditionally.

Holland soon followed the lead of France, by freeing her Slaves about the year 1862, and, as everyone knows, the civil war in the United States of America gave unconditional freedom to from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 of Slaves.

Portugal introduced freedom into her Colonies by a gradual process, which came to an end about the year 1878.

The last of the European Powers to abolish Slavery was Spain, one of the early originators of a system which has deluged the world with blood.

No one can say how many thousands of Slaves have been imported into Cuba, the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, whose planters firmly believed that

it was impossible for them to live without Slave labour. Gradually, however, in the steady march of progress, the sugar planters themselves began to realise that free labour was less costly than that of Slaves, and thus it came to pass that, without any violent uprooting of a system which had existed for centuries, first in Porto Rico, and then in Cuba, the system of Slavery disappeared entirely in 1888. This was quickly followed by the freedom of about a million Slaves in Brazil, the last Christian country which upheld the system.

The annals of the Society contain incontestable proof that the great movements chronicled above were largely facilitated and hastened by the influence brought to bear through its exertions upon the Governments of Europe that still clung to the worn-out institution of Slavery.

MOHAMMEDAN SLAVERY.

The attention of the world has now to be directed to Slavery, so general throughout the Mussulman world, and the consequent impetus given of late years to the export trade of Slaves from the East Coast of Africa. So much has lately been written and said upon these topics that it is unnecessary to bring forward the proofs which exist of the unparalleled horrors of what LIVINGSTONE called "the open sore of the world."

For several years past the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY had been making strenuous endeavours to obtain, at the various International Conferences of the Powers of Europe, some practical recognition of the necessity of dealing with the abominations of the Slave-trade, but these attempts had proved futile.

Without dwelling upon former anti-Slavery efforts made by noted Abolitionists at the Conferences of Vienna, in 1815, of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, and of Verona, in 1822, which are now matters of history, we will consider the attempts made in recent years by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, to procure some unanimous declarations for a change in the international law relating to the Slave-trade.

THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE, 1876-7.

At this Conference LORD SALISBURY was the English plenipotentiary, and LORD DERBY, as Foreign Secretary, received from the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY a long and forcible indictment against Slavery and the Slave-trade in the Ottoman Empire. An Address from the Society was also forwarded to the British Government, the Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria, the King of Italy, and the President of the French Republic.

From this memorial it is only necessary to quote three paragraphs, the statements of which are applicable, in almost every particular, at the present time; and it may be noted that even at that date the annual loss of life in Africa was estimated at something like half a million.

"That this Congress affords an appropriate occasion, such as has not been presented since the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, for carrying into full and complete

effect the consensus then arrived at on the subject of the Slave trade and Slavery. * * *

"That the devastation of Africa, and the murder of its people, variously estimated at from 400,000 to 500,000 every year, are perpetrated by the subjects, real or nominal, of the Ottoman Porte. * * *

"That if such were the views of policy and of duty which animated the Great Powers of Europe, when such views were in strong antagonism to vast and powerful commercial interests then existing among their subjects, it is not too much to believe that the present Conference will be inspired by the same spirit, for it will signally fail to discharge its high responsibilities, or to fulfil the just expectations of Europe, if now, at a time when these adverse interests no longer exist, they neglect to ensure the entire extinction of Slavery."

At this Conference no anti-Slavery work appears to have been undertaken, but another attempt was made by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to secure the introduction of the Slave-trade question at the Congress of the Great Powers of Europe, held in Berlin, in 1878, in which England was represented by the EARL OF BEACONSFIELD and the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, and the Society caused a notice of Motion to be placed on the Paper of the House of Commons for an Address to the Crown, to instruct the plenipotentiaries at Berlin to move the Congress to adopt a declaration that the existence of Slavery as a recognised institution was repugnant to civilisation, and that any nation permitting it was thereby disqualified from taking equal rank with other members of the European family.

The Society also addressed a Memorial to PRINCE BISMARCK on the subject, copies being handed to the plenipotentiaries of each Power represented.

As is well known, the English plenipotentiaries declined to take the initiative in moving the Congress, there being obstacles which doubtless rendered it extremely difficult.

THE WEST AFRICAN CONFERENCE AT BERLIN, 1884-5.

On the 18th November, an influential deputation of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY waited upon LORD GRANVILLE to impress upon his Lordship the favourable opportunity which the Conference afforded for reforming the International Law with respect to the Slave-trade and Slavery, and asking that the representative of England be instructed to propose to the Conference that the law against the Slave-trade be assimilated to that of piracy. In accordance with these suggestions, Sir EDWARD MALET proposed the following resolution to the Conference :—

"According to the principles of the Law of Nations, as recognised by the high contracting parties, the Slave-trade and the trade which provides negroes for it are forbidden, and it is the duty of all nations to suppress them as far as possible."

And then the *exposé des motifs* :—

"The Slave-trade was placed under the ban of civilised Europe by a declaration of the Congress of Vienna, of February 8th, 1815. The same question was discussed

by the Conference of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818 ; and, finally, at the Congress of Verona, a resolution, dated November 20th, 1822, proclaimed the trade in African negroes culpable and unlawful, and 'a plague which has too long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity.' Consequently the Powers engage to do all in their power to insure and hasten the abolition of this trade.

"The idea of the above declaration is to facilitate and improve the carrying out of the principles of the Congress of Verona, which laid down the duty of civilised nations to help in the suppression of this trade.

"We hold that the words 'and the trade which provides negroes for it' are necessary in order to develop completely the principles enounced ; and it is in the hope that this interpretation may be accepted by the Powers assembled in Conference at Berlin, that I have the honour to submit the scheme for their consideration."

After some discussion the propositions of Sir EDWARD MALET were passed in the following form, and it should be remembered that the Declaration signed by the signatory Powers is still in force, by which each Power binds itself to do all that it can to stop this trade, and to punish those engaging in it. How many of the Powers can honestly say that they have carried on the terms of the Declaration ?

"CHAPTER II.

"Declaration relative to the Slave-Trade.

"Article 9.

"Seeing that trading in Slaves is forbidden in conformity with the principles of International Law as recognised by the signatory Powers, and seeing also that the operations which, by sea or land, furnish Slaves to trade ought likewise to be regarded as forbidden ; so, therefore, the Powers which do or shall exercise Sovereign rights or influence in the territories forming the conventional basin of the Congo declare that these territories may not serve as a market or means of transit for the trade in Slaves of whatever race they may be. Each of the Powers binds itself to employ all the means at its disposal for putting an end to this trade, and for punishing those who engage in it."

CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS, 1889-90.

The work performed at the West African Conference, at Berlin, was certainly one step forward, but more remained to be done. Official documents, as well as reports from travellers and missionaries, reported a large increase of the Slave-trade in Central and Eastern Africa, whilst the relapse of the Soudan into barbarism tended still further to encourage the raids of the man-stealers. The traffic by sea, notwithstanding the vigilance of British cruisers, and the occasional presence of war ships of Italy and other nations, was carried on with undiminished vigour, and means of evading the visits of cruisers were obtained by the surreptitious use of the French flag to cover cargoes of Slaves, it being well-known that no Treaty existed between England and France giving power for a mutual right of search. As a rule, moreover, Slave-traders when caught suffered only in pocket and not in person, the dhow being confiscated and the Slaves set free, whilst the captain and crew were usually turned adrift to recommence their nefarious work. Further measures were necessary, and sterner laws would have to be enacted, and to secure these the conscience of Europe had to be aroused.

When, in July, 1888, Cardinal LAVIGERIE, unexpectedly, and un-announced, arrived in London, the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY hastened to offer a warm welcome to his Eminence, and to afford him every facility for addressing the citizens of London in one of their public halls. At the great meeting then convened, and presided over by an ex-Foreign Secretary of State, Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., a Resolution was passed calling upon Her Majesty's Government to take concert with other Powers for the adoption of measures for the extinction of the devastating Slave-trade, as follows :—

"That the time has now fully arrived when the several nations of Europe who, at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and again at the Conference at Verona, in 1822, issued a series of resolutions strongly denouncing the Slave-trade, should take the needful steps for giving them a full and practical effect. And, inasmuch as the Arab marauders (whose murderous devastations are now depopulating Africa) are subject to no law, and under no responsible rule, it devolves on the Powers of Europe to secure their suppression throughout all territories over which they have any control. This Meeting would therefore urge upon Her Majesty's Government, in concert with those Powers who now claim either territorial possession or territorial influence in Africa, to adopt such measures as shall secure the extinction of the devastating Slave-trade which is now carried on by these enemies of the human race."

The Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, at its monthly meeting, on the 3rd August, 1888, resolved that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to LORD SALISBURY, to which they added the following Minute of their own :—

"The Committee desire to call the attention of your Lordship to the fact that large portions of Africa are coming under the influence of the British and other European Governments, and that it is impossible for such Governments to avoid the responsibility attaching thereto, and which will be certain, in some form or another, to bring them face to face with the Slave-trade which is now depopulating Africa.

"The Committee feel that it is the duty of all civilised Governments, but especially those holding responsible power in Africa, to unite in proclaiming the Slave-trade a crime against humanity and a violation of the Law of Nations.

"They would therefore urge upon your Lordship that it devolves upon England, from the position which she has always held with regard to this question, to take the initiative in obtaining a consensus of the Powers of Europe to carry out the policy advocated by the Resolution enclosed."

In accepting the Resolution above referred to, LORD SALISBURY asked the Society to "suggest any practical steps towards carrying out the policy in question with reference to Africa." His Lordship lost no time in communicating with LORD VIVIAN, her Majesty's representative at Brussels, in the hope that his Majesty the KING OF THE BELGIANS would be inclined to invite the Powers to send representatives to an Anti-Slavery Conference to be held in his capital. His Majesty expressed his willingness to take this step, but owing to the serious complications which had arisen upon the East Coast of Africa, it was deemed advisable to delay for a time the issuing of the necessary invitations. Meanwhile, Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON, at the request of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, had been successful

in securing a night for bringing forward in the House of Commons the Motion above referred to, and we need only refer to the important and interesting debate which occupied nearly the whole of the evening sitting of the 26th March, 1889.

RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS; MARCH 26, 1889.

The Resolution, as amended, was agreed to without a division, and was as follows :—

“That in view of the present increasing and extending desolations of Africa, caused by the Slave-trade, and also of the large responsibilities which European nations have now assumed in respect to that continent, the time has come when full and complete effect should be given to those declarations against the Slave-trade which were delivered by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and by the Conference at Verona, in 1822.

“That therefore an humble Address be presented to HER MAJESTY that she will be graciously pleased to take steps to ascertain whether the Powers signatory are willing to meet in Conference for the purpose of devising such measures for its repression as may be at the same time effective and in accordance with justice, and under the regulations of International Law.”

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The next public notice of the proposed Anti-Slavery Conference was contained in the following paragraph in the speech of her Gracious Majesty proroguing Parliament in August, 1889 :—

“At my suggestion the KING OF THE BELGIANS has consented to summon, in the autumn, a Conference of the European Powers at Brussels, which will consider the present condition of the Slave-trade, both by land and sea, and will deliberate upon measures for arresting or mitigating the evils which it still inflicts upon mankind.”

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

Finally, as is well known, the Conference opened at Brussels on the 18th November, 1889, under the auspices of his Majesty LEOPOLD II.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE CONFERENCE BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY DEPUTATION.

Before the assembling of the Conference, a Memorial containing the views of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY as to the best means for dealing with the question of Slavery and the Slave-trade, and addressed to the British Foreign Secretary, the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, was drawn up by the Committee.

Copies of this Memorial were forwarded to the Ambassadors and representatives of the Powers in London, with the request that they would ask their Governments to place them in the hands of their representatives at the Conference, and a deputation from the Society attended in Brussels for the purpose of supplying any information that might be desired.

The Conference closed its sittings on the 2nd July, 1890, having agreed to a General Act with respect to the Slave-trade. A delay in the ratification of the Act prevented its coming into operation for more than a year, but with the formation of Bureaux at Zanzibar and at Brussels, it may now be said to have come into force.

England's Duties under the Brussels Act.

It is now necessary to consider what steps have been taken by England to carry out the responsibilities which she has assumed with regard to the suppression of the Slave-trade in accordance with the terms of the General Act of the Brussels Conference.

Some of the most important clauses of Article I. of the General Act relate to the gradual establishment, in the interior of Africa, by the Powers to which the territories are subject, of strongly-occupied stations, so as to protect these territories from the devastation of the Slave-traders. Another clause enjoins the construction of roads, and particularly of railways, in order to connect the stations with the coast ; also the establishment of steamboats on the inland navigable waters, and on the lakes, supported by fortified posts, established on the banks. To carry out these objects in the heart of a country so wild as Central Africa, a considerable length of time would necessarily be required ; still, some important steps have already been taken, especially in the case of the proposed construction of a railway from the coast to the Victoria Nyanza, the survey for which has now been completed. As the construction of railways will open up the country to legitimate commerce, and thus, eventually, destroy the nefarious Slave-trade, the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, which has never advocated the employment of military force, has given its ardent support to the action taken by the Government, in thus securing a ready means of communication between the central portions of Africa and the ports on the coast. It also has supported, in the strongest manner, the Article in the General Act which calls upon the different Powers to prevent the introduction of fire-arms and strong drinks into Africa. Whatever other countries may have done, England has certainly adopted several important measures for preventing the carrying on of this demoralising traffic.

With regard to Uganda, a High Commissioner has proceeded to the interior, and is now engaged in endeavouring not only to pacify the country, but to put a stop to the Slave-raiding which has so long devastated that region. It is understood that this journey was undertaken mainly on Anti-Slavery grounds, as it was felt that so long as the trade in human beings was carried on there could be no hope of the establishment of legitimate commerce, or even of a *modus vivendi* between the various religious parties into which the country was divided.

In Nyassaland, another High Commissioner has been actively engaged during the past few years in protecting the natives from the raids of the Arabs, half-castes, and from other tribes of blacks, who have so long made that region the happy hunting grounds of the Slave-raider. This has not been done without some severe struggles, and even one or two battles with the Slavers. The latest report from Mr. JOHNSTON, Her Majesty's Commissioner, contains a graphic description of some of the troubles in which he has been involved

by the carrying out of the Anti-Slavery policy of England, the results of which he sums up in the following words, written in March of this year :—

“ Although this serious outbreak on the Upper Shiré has cost my administration a good deal of money, anxiety, and loss of time, it has served once more to bring out in a very gratifying manner the loyalty to British rule of the great mass of the population of Nyassaland, and of almost all the chiefs who dwelt within our borders. It is curious also that in the case of those other chiefs whom we have had to fight in the past, or if not to fight, to exact from them compliance with our regulations by the show of armed force, so far from their seizing this or any other preceding opportunity to attack us when our forces were engaged with some other enemy, they have invariably shown on those occasions their loyalty and determination to assist the British ; or, in the least favourable cases, that they were resolved to maintain a strict neutrality. After a momentary hesitation, KAWINGA, whom we had to fight in 1891, and who, next to MAKANJIRA, is our most serious opponent, sent messengers to tell me, when I was on the Upper Shiré, that he would take no part in this quarrel with LIWONDE, and would afford him no assistance. The smaller Mañanja chiefs on the Upper Shiré were altogether on our side ; MSAMARA did his best to rescue Mr. KOE, and to re-open our communications with Fort Johnston ; MPONDA hastened down to Fort Johnston, and, together with all his headmen, assured Mr. NICOLL, who was in charge there, that they would do their best to help in the defence of the fort if it should be attacked ; while JUMBE, the African Sultan on the west coast of Lake Nyassa, manned his two dhows and came himself to Fort Johnston with a ton of rice and fifty fighting men. All these acts of friendship were quite unsolicited on my part, and had we not been thoroughly established in the good opinion of the chiefs and people at the south end of Lake Nyassa, there is no saying what disasters might have overtaken us. As it was, our communications with the fort were cut off for nearly a month, and during all that time the military commandant (Captain JOHNSON) was away.

“ At the time this outbreak first began, not knowing to what extent I might rely on the friendliness of our former foes, and hearing that MAKANJIRA and ZARAFI were again making preparations to attack us, and that KAWINGA would be probably overborne by his ‘ young men ’ and join in, the situation seemed to be a very serious one ; and no doubt it would have become dangerous if prompt action had not been taken, and if I had not been so thoroughly supported by the officers and men of Her Majesty’s navy, and by BARON VON ELTZ and his men from the German Anti-Slavery Expedition.

“ Great commendation is due to Lieutenant-Commander CARR, of Her Majesty’s ship *Mosquito*, for the admirable manner in which he rapidly transported a large body of seamen, together with a Nordenfeldt gun, ammunition and stores of all kinds over a land journey of some 130 miles (*i.e.*, from Tshiromo to Liwonde’s) in a very short space of time, and arriving without a single man sick. The health of the seamen throughout all this expedition until they returned to Blantyre was excellent, and they worked very hard fortifying the places we left garrisoned. Commander ROBERTSON arrived as soon as he could leave the transport work at Katunga, and, as I have related, went on with me to the limit of LIWONDE’S country ; and on the return journey greatly facilitated the winding-up of the expedition. My thanks are also due to both Dr. HARPER, of Her Majesty’s ship *Mosquito*, and Dr. ROEWER of the German Anti-Slavery Expedition, for the care bestowed on the wounded men.

"I consider that special commendation is due to Vice-Consul SHARPE for his gallantry and for the rapid manner in which he organised the somewhat undisciplined bands of Atonga ; and Captain JOHNSON, who had, perhaps, in anxiety and fatigue, the most to suffer in this campaign, proved once more what invaluable training active service in India gives for bush warfare."

ENGLAND'S ACTION AT SEA.

It is very well known that a small fleet of gunboats and cruisers has for some years past been stationed at various points on the East Coast of Africa. The object of these cruisers is to intercept Arab dhows that may be trying to carry Slaves from the East Coast of Africa into the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, or to smuggle them out of Zanzibar for the supply of the markets of Arabia and Persia. This service is very trying to the officers and men, not only on account of the climate and the necessity for long exposure in open boats, but also from the danger of becoming embroiled in some dispute with the French authorities, for it is well known that since France refuses to allow any right of search on her vessels, the Slave-runner can obtain almost certain immunity from capture by flying the French flag, which there are only too many facilities for obtaining in African waters. The same difficulty also applies to the Island of Madagascar, where cargoes of Slaves are constantly carried away almost under the guns of a British cruiser, the officer in command having no power to interfere.

During the past few months some very notable captures of Slave dhows have been made in Zanzibar waters, which reflect the highest credit upon the activity of the British officers and men.

Still, it is impossible to deny that a very large number of Slavers escape scot-free, some high authorities calculating that some 40,000 to 50,000 Slaves are annually carried away from Zanzibar and the neighbouring coasts. This state of things will continue in more or less force until Slavery itself is abolished, as, according to the well-known economic law, which has always been so prolific of smuggling under high duties, where there is a demand there will always be a supply.

RED SEA.

For many years, and long before the Brussels Conference was thought of, English steam cruisers have been more or less engaged in patrolling the waters of that long, narrow sea. The close proximity of the African coast to that of Arabia, and the ease with which swift dhows can run across in a single night, renders the prevention of the Slave-trade in those waters especially difficult, and there has long been a constant supply between Africa, Arabia, and the East. The great heat also of the Red Sea renders this service particularly trying to the men engaged in it, though the work has been, in a measure, facilitated by a recent Treaty with Italy, which authorises British cruisers to stop and search any dhow carrying the Italian flag. Spain has also made a similar Treaty, and if France would consent to a similar friendly arrangement, the African Slave-trade would soon receive a material check.

EGYPT.

In any review of the Slave-trade in Egypt, a few years ago, that country would have been indissolubly linked with the Soudan, for in spite of treaties made with England and the energetic campaigns of General GORDON, ROMOLO GESSI, and others, against the Soudan Slave-raiders, comparatively little was actually done to stop the trade in human beings in that vast outlying territory, which was nominally under the control of Egypt. Since the death of General GORDON, in 1885, and the rise of Mahdism, the Soudan has been cut off from the civilised world, and has been given over to Slave-hunting and every other form of barbarian despotism. Egypt has now no control over the Soudan, but has to guard her frontiers from the incursions of fanatical Mahdiists. At the same time she has almost entirely prevented Slave-traders from entering her borders, and though a large Slave population still exists in Egypt, its numbers are only recruited by spasmodic contraband arrivals. The BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY took steps, nearly ten years ago, to facilitate the liberation of Slaves in Egypt proper, by founding a Woman Slave's Home in Cairo, where girls and women, who had succeeded in obtaining free papers, could be safely harboured until they were able to enter into domestic service. This Institution still exists, and is doing good work.

TRIPOLI, TUNIS, MOROCCO.

A certain amount of Slave-trade is carried on, more or less secretly, between Tripoli and Turkey, although the English Government has frequently called upon the Ottoman Porte to prevent this nefarious traffic. The methods of smuggling small numbers of Slaves as servants, or even as members of a passenger's family, are most difficult to deal with, especially when conveyed by vessels not bearing the English flag. These abuses are frequently brought to light by the correspondents of the Anti-Slavery Society, though, in many instances, the offenders escape scot free owing to the difficulties mentioned above.

TUNIS, being under French Law, is now declared by the authorities to be virtually clear of the Slave-trade, though a large Slave population still exists. How far the above statement may be true it is impossible to say, as the French are more tenacious than almost any other people of having their affairs investigated.

MOROCCO stands upon an entirely different category. Here we have a large empire, under the sway of a despotic Sultan, who himself can be scarcely said to be his own master, being surrounded perpetually by a fanatical clique of viziers and high officials, who virtually rule the Sultan. In Morocco there is practically no law, but every Governor carries out a despotic rule over the province of which he is the temporary chief, as his position, for which he has paid largely, is so insecure that his chief business is to squeeze out of the people under him sufficient money to reimburse him for his outlay, and to secure a fortune before the time comes when he

has to yield his place to some other sycophant of the Sultan. Hence, in Morocco, scarcely anything is done for the good of the people, nor is there a single carriage road in the whole country, and the traveller from Europe enters a land where the dial appears to have been put back 500 years. As may be supposed, Slavery and the Slave-trade flourish in this Empire in all their savage deformity, and, as no country has ever been able to obtain a Treaty from the Sultan to abolish, or even to check, the traffic in human flesh, open Slave markets for the sale of men, women, and children are to be seen in full vigour within one or two days' journey of Gibraltar. This country has been visited, of late years, several times by Deputations from the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and public interest in the question has been so largely roused, that it is hoped that before long England may induce the Sultan to put a stop to a trade which is now a disgrace to civilisation.

SLAVERY.

It is quite clear that the only way to put a complete stop to the Slave-trade is to abolish Slavery itself. In various countries under the protection of the British flag the very simple expedient has been adopted of refusing to recognise Slavery as a legal institution, and by proclaiming the Abolition of the Legal Status of Slavery it has been perfectly easy for Slaves to set themselves free. In India this was done without the proclamation of any formal Act of Emancipation, and resulted in the freedom of many millions of Slaves without any disturbance of the equilibrium or well-being of the country. A similar process was carried out by England upon the West Coast of Africa with a like good result, and before long it is to be hoped that the British Government will see its way to the enactment of a statute abolishing the Legal Status of Slavery in Zanzibar and all British protectorates in Africa. Until this keystone in the arch of abolition has been firmly fixed, it is useless to expect the extinction of the Slave-trade.

For the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

55, New Broad Street, London, E.C.,

July 17th, 1893.

The above paper, headed, "What is Great Britain doing to Suppress Slavery and the Slave-trade," was written by request, to be read at a Conference of the Chicago World's Fair, and will probably be printed in the Archives of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

"Remember them that are in bonds."

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the bands of the yoke, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke!"—*Isaiah lviii., 6. (Revised version).*

Development of Nyassaland.

LEGITIMATE COMMERCE *versus* THE SLAVE-TRADE.

WE have always maintained that one of the most potent elements in the extinction of the Slave-trade is the gradual introduction into Africa of legitimate commerce, and of properly paid native labour. We are glad to note that Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN, C.M.G., of Nyassaland, has lately given to the *Port Elizabeth Herald* a very encouraging description of the development of the country in which he has so long resided. The cultivation of coffee and other products is slowly causing a complete revolution in the condition of a country not long ago desolated by the Slave-trade, and we trust that the spirited commercial enterprise of Messrs. BUCHANAN BROTHERS, the Messrs. MOIR, and others will be followed before long in Uganda, the Zanzibar Protectorate and elsewhere.

"MR. JOHN BUCHANAN, C.M.G., of Messrs. BUCHANAN BROTHERS, of Zomba, British Central Africa, has recently passed through Capetown on his way to Nyassaland, after a twelve months' visit to England, and will continue his return journey by the *Scot* in a few days. As Mr. BUCHANAN was one of the pioneer coffee planters in Nyassaland, where he has been a resident for more than a dozen years, and at present he is largely interested as any in that industry, he is thoroughly competent to speak on the industrial development of Nyassaland. The following information, communicated by Mr. BUCHANAN to a representative of the *Cape Times*, comes therefore from one well entitled to speak on the subject. Mr. BUCHANAN was Acting-Consul in Central Africa during the Portuguese difficulty, and the way in which he discharged his duties at that time earned for him the decoration which he bears. During his stay in England and Scotland, Mr. BUCHANAN found that there was much confidence in the future of Nyassaland. The demand for the coffee produced there is practically unlimited on the English market at excellent prices, and some specimen cigars and cheroots, made from tobacco grown on the estate of Messrs. BUCHANAN BROTHERS, were most favourably pronounced upon by experts. That industry, is, however, comparatively in an experimental stage at present. Mr. BUCHANAN dates the progressive impetus, which undoubtedly now exists in Nyassaland from 1889, when the protectorate was declared. Money was then brought into the country and an impetus given to the industries, so that during this year Messrs. BUCHANAN BROTHERS, who have over 1,000 acres at Zomba planted with coffee, and who employ between two and three thousand natives, expect to ship about seventy tons of coffee to England. Other planters will probably ship small quantities. Mr. BUCHANAN further stated that great improvement had taken place within the past two or three years in transport facilities in Nyassaland, and that Mr. RHODES's trans-continental telegraph was expected to give the development of the country an immense impetus. Zomba, which was about 400 miles from Salisbury, would, he had been informed, be reached by the telegraph by December of the present year.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"During Mr. BUCHANAN's visit to Scotland, he read a paper at a meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh on the industrial development of Nyassaland, in the course of which he spoke as follows, concerning the chief products of the country:—

"We are sanguine enough to believe we have found a staple in coffee. It is now fourteen years since, through the kindness of the late Professor BALFOUR, three coffee plants were presented to the Blantyre mission. Two of the three subsequently died,

the other survived, at first grew slowly, but ultimately blossomed forth into flower and fruit. Progress in coffee planting was at first slow, and attended with great risk, but the season of 1892-93 will see ten million coffee plants planted out in the Shiré Highlands, and this, we believe, is but the day of small things. Coffee grown by Messrs. BUCHANAN BROS. at Zomba has fetched a high price in the London market, the feature of the Shiré Highland coffee being a small but compact bean of high flavour. There are, of course, certain difficulties in the way of coffee extension and extensive cultivation, as in everything else. The labour question is already exercising the minds of most planters.

"Alongside of coffee may be considered cocoa cultivation ; the difficulty of securing a supply of plants has been hitherto the drawback. This, however, has been overcome, and success is anticipated. Cinchona may be looked on as an auxiliary. A small parcel of four-year-old bark of so-called Calisaya verde, grown at Zomba, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, realised 4d. per pound. Though the palmy days of cinchona cultivation have long since departed, given land and labour cheap and plentiful, there is yet a great possibility in cinchona to the man who can afford to wait.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

"Sugar might be cultivated to an unlimited extent on the lowlands. It is grown and manufactured at Zomba for local consumption ; but as it is practically a two-year crop in the highlands profits from it are small. I have never looked upon sugar as an article of export from Nyassalánd, though local demand can always be met. Tobacco is cultivated by the natives and cured in different ways, and some of this article as manufactured by them is highly prized. From imported seed a finer leafed tobacco has been raised, and a sample of Zomba tobacco was described by a London broker as the finest yet seen from Africa. The native tobacco lies under the disadvantage of being coarse-veined, thick and heavy in every way, totally unsuited for any save the coarsest uses in the home market. Both cut tobacco, cheroots, and cigars, are being manufactured at Zomba for local supply, and while this is met planters may look forward to exporting the raw material. A superior tobacco can be cultivated ; experience in curing and growing will adapt it to the market.

FUTURE OF NYASSALAND.

"I feel justified in saying that commercially, Nyassaland has a bright future before it. We have the backbone of commerce in coffee, cocoa, rubber, tobacco, cotton, cinchona, and it may be, tea and sugar, and, in an already organised trade in oilseeds, capable of unlimited extension, with great probabilities in fibres, grain, hides, beeswax, &c., not to speak of the ivory trade, which will hold its own for several years yet to come. The development of Nyassaland, considering the circumstances, has been, I believe, unique. I wish to ventilate a railway scheme for British Central Africa which has been in my mind for years. It is simply that we should construct a railway from the Shiré to Lake Nyassa, making Chiromo at the mouth of the Ruu our starting point, and subsequently another line to connect Nyassa and Tanganyika. For the first project alone a sum about £500,000 would be necessary. It seems a large sum, but we may as well look the matter in the face at once, for a few years hence the money will have to be forthcoming. It needs no prophet to foretell that the lion's share of the work of developing Central Africa, and putting down the Slave-trade, has fallen upon Britain's shoulders, and as a nation she can no more shirk her responsibility than can an individual his duty. Central Africa calls aloud for development, and I hold, with pride too, that of all nations on the face of the earth, Britain is the most fit for the work."—*Port Elizabeth Herald*.

The Rev. Horace Waller on the Bearing of the Matabele Campaign upon the Slave-Trade.

SIR,—On the 7th inst., you published a communication concerning the “Mashonaland crisis.” It is so very important that it should be thoroughly mastered by those who, entangled amongst the various conflicting arguments around them, and with little personal knowledge of the situation, desire honestly to make up their minds whether interference with the Matabele is justifiable or not.

I trust it may not be deemed presumptuous if one tries to attach great weight to one or two points dwelt upon by your unknown correspondent, who is all for seeing the propensities of the Matabele curbed by a powerful restraint.

Whether half-hearted or not, this nation appears to be exercised just now about the continuance of the Slave-trade. Nothing astonished Dr. LIVINGSTONE—the first thoroughly to expose its ramifications early in the sixties—more than to find that the operations of the Portuguese Slave-traders (which were carried on in what is now called Nyassaland) were divided into two series. Roughly speaking, half their victims were sent out of Africa, and the remainder into its very centre.

It is only necessary to deal with the second section. Assembled at the Zambesi towns of Tette and Zumbo (whither they had been driven from the Shiré Highlands), the women and children were then marched off to be traded away for ivory amongst the Matabele, Banyai, and Batoka tribes. And it is interesting from another point of view to remember this. The temper of the original Zulu steel has been lowered by the infusion of this foreign blood. It never turned edge in former times where slaughter or fighting had to be done. To the south of the Zambesi you have the assegai and the charging brave; to the north the poisoned arrow and the long grass sneak. The Matabele of to-day are made up of an admixture of the softer material and the Kaffir proper, tending to extra cruelty, but not to bravery. But let this pass. What everyone should be thankful for is this. The discovery of gold and diamonds has done more to destroy the barbarous Slave-trade of Central Africa than all the societies that ever puzzled their heads over a complicated problem, or all the expensive expeditions launched on sea or land against the evil.

Let me repeat what your correspondent says, as he watched men coming from the four winds, and from unknown tribes, with Slavery left behind them, and well-earned wages in front:—“Hunger, thirst, not seldom death itself are braved by these poor South Africans so that they may reach the Englishman’s mines, and touch his gold. Of all South African sights, and they are strange and many, none is more pathetic or more striking than the sublime confidence of these starving Zambesi wayfarers in British honesty and British truth.” He tells us that many of these come from the Barotse Valley, which is to the north of the Zambesi.

May one ask for a moment’s calm reflection upon the part of those who see in the placing of a forcible hand on the Matabele nation nothing but greed of gain, and love of blood shed at little cost to us?

The South African races have now had their object-lesson before them for many years, and they are by no means fools. They have seen what at last came to CETYWAYO, who defied the English to turn him in his determination to act as DINGAAN and CHAKA had before him, annihilating whole nations from sheer thirst for blood. Close to them they have watched KHAMA and his tribe, who, in the paths of peace, have become too powerful to be trifled with, and are now severely let alone

The same desire to help and advise was available for LOBENGULA. MOSELIKATSI before him, forty years ago, knew that this system of devastation was horrible to the white man, and no exertions were spared with him. But no, it must be the old *régime* of fire and massacre.

At last circumstances—certainly not accident—bring these out-of-date savages and the British face to face, and one's fervent hope should be that the end of the long chapter of the Matabele *régime* is ended, for it is carnage and nothing else. To those "whose motto seems to be that no one can do wrong except an Englishman,"—to quote your correspondent—and who deprecate interference with Matabele customs, it must be pointed out that this wholesome flow of free labour, which has been alluded to, must then cease. Men will be afraid to travel south, and the Matabele, to strengthen themselves, will again be the best customers of the vile Portuguese convicts, who even quite recently have depopulated part of the Loangwa Valley, for the trade in women and children. One plea is that if you break the spirit of the Matabele they will not condescend to work; the best reply is afforded in the following fact: A Scots botanist and Shiré settler talked together years ago in Edinburgh of what might be done in an African Slave-preserve. The former gave the latter three stunted coffee trees, which were in due time carried to the spot where the Slave-trade was hottest. This was in 1876. Two plants died. From the survivor mainly there are descendants to the number of ten millions in bearing, if I am not mistaken. But who are they who form the gardens, plant the trees, and pick the coffee? They are none other than offshoots of this very Matabele race. Under the name Angoni they travel for hundreds of miles to work on the coffee plantations of the Nyassaland Protectorate. Depend upon it the Matabele whom we are opposing will do the same when once they are shown that times have changed and that they really must change too.

There is another group of cavillers who would have English settlers sit still whilst Mashona servants are stabbed to death on their thresholds; these surely must be possessed of the same spirits as those who see policemen done to death at home, and snigger when implored to lend a hand.

But there are others still who are neither here nor there in argument, and who say, "Let the Matabele retreat across the Zambesi to the Barotse Valley." How thoughtless and cruel this is! What have the Barotse done to deserve the infliction of an irritated horde of disappointed cut-throats upon them, who out of very exasperation will cut and hack every one to pieces in front of them? What the Barotse do now is to come and work for Englishmen. Is this a crime?

Geographically and diplomatically we have in the last few years established two phrases, neither of which has yet taken proper form, the first of which is very void; they are "sphere of influence" and "protectorate." Like the wind and like heat their presence must be known by their effects. And the Africans are they who are most interested in this.

Now is the time to exhibit an influence which will have its proper effect half-way to Khartoum.

It is simply disastrous to interpose objections, raise theories, and pick holes in operations and "situations" which fall into line as the wonderful plan of Africa's relief unfolds itself, and relief from the atrocities of the Slave-trade more particularly. Diamonds, gold, chartered companies, coffee plantations, strange herbs, and coal, even jealousies, take their respective parts and assigned places, and all will be turned to good. We see that Africa can raise up a Khama side by side with a Lobengula. Let the nations notice that we grip the one by the hand and take the other by the throat; common sense will do the rest, for they are not without it. The white man must use

the native's thew and muscle in Mashonaland, and the Englishman will shortly be forbidden to use Slaves when abundant free labour is waiting for his beck and call. This cannot safely be given till the state of things recently prevailing where the Matabele worked his own will has become a thing entirely of the past, once and for ever.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

HORACE WALLER.

The Editor of "The Times."

The Arab Rising in Central Africa.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency, on Wednesday, October 4th, had an interview with Mr. A. J. SWANN, the missionary who brought home the first account of EMIN PASHA'S murder, and who, during a period of ten years, was stationed on Lake Tanganyika. Speaking of the situation in that district, and referring to the general spirit of unrest now apparent among the Arabs in Central Africa, Mr. SWANN said :—

"I should not be surprised to hear at any moment of one of the biggest massacres ever known in Africa. When I left Africa, some few weeks ago, the country was on the eve of a very general movement among the Arabs in power in the Tanganyika district, and, judging from the telegrams received since my arrival in England, my opinion is confirmed that they are making their last stand. The telegram just published by the *Cologne Gazette* shows that Major VON WISSMANN has had an engagement with the Arabs in Tanganyika. What this portends it is impossible to say until we get further particulars. I know that the whole country is very disturbed, and I feel assured that unless the Arabs are crushed at once a general massacre must ensue. The Arabs have been driven from their base, and, having nowhere to fall back upon, and nowhere to go to, they are in the position of a rat in a corner, and will certainly fly at some one. Now is the time for the Europeans to play their last card with the Arabs. Whether it will prove a trump card or not I cannot say. The position of European expeditions in Tanganyika is peculiar. Once a force reaches the lake, it is, so to speak, alone. It has no base of operations, but must be complete in itself. For this reason it is unable to carry on a lengthened campaign. That is what I mean when I say that if it is desired to avoid a massacre by the Arab hordes a decisive blow must be struck at once. At least three European Powers are trying to push their way to the heart of Africa from different sides. While the Arabs were in the Manyema country, with Lake Tanganyika to fall back upon if necessary, they were quiet and felt comparatively safe. Now their position is different. Driven from Manyema by the Belgians, from the Congo they have fallen back upon the lake. But they find their road barred. They cannot get to the coast, and this means that the road for the Slave traffic is stopped. Arrived on the shore of Tanganyika, they meet the Belgian force under Captain JACQUES. Of this officer nothing has been

heard for some time. When I left he was besieged by the Arabs, parties of whom had been told off to keep the great trade road from the Congo open at all hazards, and it is a great question in my mind whether the garrison has been able to withstand the shock which must inevitably have occurred when the main body of the Arabs, enraged at their expulsion from Manyema, joined their comrades on the lake, at the spot where JACQUES was besieged. On my way to the coast I passed a Belgian expedition under the command of Captain DESCHAMPS, at the south end of the lake. This party, which was well supplied with quick-firing guns, arms, and ammunition, was going to the relief of JACQUES, and should, if alive, have joined his force ere now, but nothing has been heard of it. Meanwhile, we learn that WISSMANN has reached the other shore of the lake from the south, and is probably at Kirandu. When I met WISSMANN a short time ago he was preparing to survey Lake Rukwa, and I suppose that he has come into collision with the natives between that lake and Tanganyika. I cannot but regard the whole position as very serious."

Asked to compare the work of the various European Powers in Africa, Mr. SWANN said:—"Let us take the Belgians first. They have the richest portion of the country and a magnificent waterway into the interior. They have the best possible bargain in the valuable ivory forests of the Congo State. All the way from the coast to beyond Stanley Falls they have no Arabs to contend with—in fact, there are none until they reach the western portion of Manyema. Naturally, they are not in very good odour with the natives, but they are doing steady, persistent work. But when they have reaped the ivory harvest, what is there to pay them in the future? Nothing, so far as I can see. Germany is following the policy of 'might is right,' and is engaged in a headlong rush to subdue all in her sphere of influence. Why? Their land is comparatively worthless, and there is no ivory in paying quantities to be found in the German sphere. In fact, the country is worked out. I see the German colonial policy in Africa is being vigorously discussed in the Reichstag, and the German people want to know what is going to pay them in Africa. The ivory which formerly came from the Congo to the coast through the German territory, and on which custom dues were levied, has now been diverted by the Belgians, and is exported *via* the Congo, while the small quantity which finds its way through the German sphere across the Victoria Nyanza, from Uganda and the surrounding countries, will very soon be diverted by the British to the direct Mombasa route. Hence the country is to the Germans a white elephant, minus the ivory. In my opinion there is nothing for the Germans to do but to colonize the high lands and grow coffee and tobacco. Under existing circumstances, Germany can never be the paramount Power in Central Africa. With regard to the Portuguese on the Zambesi, it is the unanimous opinion that they have ever stood in the way of commerce and enterprise. Their policy, if they have any, is imbecile. They have been hundreds of years in

the country, and have done absolutely nothing to improve it. The Portuguese must be left out of the question so far as the future of Africa is concerned. To the south of Lake Tanganyika you have British enterprise. Here you have strong forces in Shiré and Nyassa, under Mr. JOHNSTON, Her Majesty's Commissioner. Unlike others, he is not running amuck in the country and jeopardizing existing interests, but is handling a very delicate position with tact and diplomacy, treating the natives with consideration, and giving the wealthy Arabs a fair opportunity either to leave the country or relinquish the Slave-trade. The Shiré Highlands are bound to become a flourishing colony. Even now they are the site of the only European colony in Central Africa. The settlers there do not depend upon ivory, but upon their own products—tea, coffee, wheat, and tobacco. At the present time there are no fewer than a hundred British colonists flourishing in Blantyre, the centre of Mr. JOHNSTON's Government. Even the establishment of a British colony in Uganda cannot affect their trade. Uganda must draw to itself the trade of North Tanganyika, West Victoria Nyanza, the lower reaches of the Nile, and the district adjoining the Mountains of the Moon; and with the completion of a railway to Mombasa it must become the brightest centre of Equatorial Africa, taking to itself the Belgian trade from the east of the Great Forest, and all the German trade from the region of the Victoria Nyanza."

Morocco.

LETTER FROM MR. DONALD MACKENZIE.

CAPE JUBY, *October 9th.*

DEAR MR. ALLEN,—I have lately received the following information, which may interest you.

It appears that Morocco is in a very disturbed state at present, murder and robbery continually taking place. The roads are so unsafe that the Moors can only travel in big companies for self-protection. Nearly all the mountain tribes are in rebellion, and are fighting each other, especially those in the neighbourhood of Wazzan. Some time ago a great war was pending between Anjura and Wad Ras tribes, on account of the betrayal of EL HAMAM into the hands of the Moorish authorities. This calamity was, however, averted by the betrayer having been killed. The SULTAN was, a short time ago, in a place called Ksaby, between Fez and Tafilalt, and it is generally believed now that his Majesty will not, as was first reported, go to Tafilalt, but will proceed to Morocco city. He has conquered the powerful tribe of Ait Yoosi, whose district is situated about a day's journey from Soofia.

At Cape Juby we are in our usual way, the only new thing we have to report is the building of a walled town, which will be finished, I expect, in December; it will be a great boon to natives and merchants, and to ourselves. I hope to reach England by the end of this month. I am taking with me a leopardess and four cubs.

Yours faithfully,

DONALD MACKENZIE.

TO CHAS. H. ALLEN, Esq.

The Slave-Trade in Central Africa.

By permission of *The Times* we are able to reprint in full a long and interesting article upon the Slave-trade in Africa, which appeared in its issue of 25th October. Of course it is understood that we do not accept all the conclusions arrived at by the writer, and we take this opportunity of stating, once for all, that the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY does not believe in the efficacy of armed crusades against the Arab Slave-traders, and has never had anything to do with the sending into Africa of such expeditions as those which have been organised by Continental Anti-Slavery Societies. We are glad to see that the writer in *The Times* appears to be somewhat of our opinion, for he says:—"*Isolated attempts to stop Slave-raiding by force, or by arming the natives in their own defence, were foredoomed to failure, and they have had little effect beyond irritating, without seriously injuring, the Arab traders.*"

We also concur with the writer where he says: "It is the deliberate opinion of some of the cutest students of the problem, that the wisest, the most humane, and the most successful mode of suppressing the Slave-trade—as opposed to domestic Slavery—would be by seeking to enlist the Arab in the work of civilizing and developing the continent, etc." We are, however, sorry to observe that not a word is said respecting the abolition of Slavery itself in all territories which British and European Powers have taken under their protection. So long as Arabs in those territories are allowed to hold Slaves, and white men to hire them, so long will the Slave-trade exist, in order to meet the demand. This point which was recognised by Dr. LIVINGSTONE has always been the key-note of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and before long those Powers who hold territory in Central Africa will be compelled to carry out this first economic principle, or they will be continually involved in collision with the Arabs.

From "THE TIMES."

It is difficult at all times to learn, with any approach to accuracy, the course of events in Central Africa; it is doubly difficult at this moment, when the disturbed state of the country has closed some and disorganised others of the usual channels of information. But, from such letters and telegrams as have reached us of late, it is easy to gather that a serious crisis is impending in the affairs of Central Africa, where, to all appearances, the struggle between the European element and the Arabs is entering on an acute stage. The horrors of the Central African Slave-trade have been so often brought home to the mind and conscience of Europe that there is no need to repeat the stories which travellers of all nationalities have told of the regions laid desolate by this murderous traffic, and of the thousands of victims who every year are done to death by Arab Slave-traders and raiders, and their imitators. How to put an end to this state of things is a problem which has engaged the earnest attention of philanthropists in Europe for a long time past, and, broadly speaking, we may say that the militant opponents of the African Slave-trade have divided themselves into two schools. One of these is for the immediate suppression by force of the hateful traffic; the other, no less keenly alive to the evils which all deplore, is

distrustful of heroic remedies which do not strike at the root of the business, and favours the slower but more certain process of extinction by the spread of European influence, the opening-up of new and improved modes of communication between the coast and the interior, and the development of a legitimate commerce, to take the place of the commerce in human beings, from which the Arab traders and the chiefs of the interior who have adopted Arab ways at present derive the greater part of their wealth. In practice, neither of these theoretical methods of dealing with the Slave-trade has been adopted in its entirety. In districts directly administered by European Powers the Slave-trade is everywhere forbidden, and force freely employed to suppress it; while in those vast areas which constitute the "spheres of influence" of the various great Powers, but which are not as yet directly administered by Europeans, the traffic has been, if not tolerated, at least not made the object of a war of suppression. Of course, over such a vast area as that of Central Africa the same methods have not been everywhere employed, but the above general description may be taken fairly to represent the situation until quite recent times. Measures of police, such as the patrolling of the east coast by gunboats to intercept Slave dhows bound for Arabia and the Persian Gulf, and the concerted action of the Powers in forbidding the introduction of arms and ammunition through their respective spheres, might, and no doubt did, hamper the traffic, and make it more costly and dangerous to practise, but it is generally recognized that such measures were totally inadequate for the suppression of raiding in the interior of the continent, and left the main problem still unsolved.

The gravity of the present situation lies in the fact that it looks very much as if the European Powers with possessions in Central Africa may become involved, without any deliberate intention on their part, in an Arab war. Mr. A. J. SWANN, who has resided for the past ten years in the neighbourhood of Lake Tanganyika as a missionary, has recently expressed a strong conviction that we are on the eve of a general Arab rising against the Europeans in Central Africa. Mr. SWANN may be mistaken, but he is not alone in his forecast of the immediate future in that part of the continent, and the course of events, as far as with our imperfect information we are able to follow them, furnishes at least some grounds for the conclusion. This much is certain, that, if Great Britain, Germany, France, and the Congo Free State do find themselves involved in a general Arab rising, it will not be because these Powers have concerted any united plan for the forcible suppression of the Slave-trade, and it becomes, therefore, a matter of interest to inquire how it is that the present strained situation has been brought about. There is little doubt that the starting-point will be found in the mysterious expedition which the KING OF THE BELGIANS, as Sovereign of the Free State, despatched, under M. VAN DEN KERCKHOVEN, to the north-eastern limits of the State, and, as there is every reason to believe, to the basin of the Upper Nile. The secrecy with which this expedition was despatched, the mystery which has been maintained as to its objects, and the meagre information which has from time to time been allowed to reach the European public as to its movements make it extremely difficult to give chapter and verse for any statement relating to it; but there seems no reason to doubt that in his journey through the great forest region traversed by the expedition M. VAN DEN KERCKHOVEN encountered a number of the marauding bands sent out by the great Arab chiefs of the Upper Congo—RASCHID, MUNI MOHARRA, SEFU (a son of TIPPOO TIB)—for the purpose of collecting ivory and Slaves, by methods which are too well known to need description. We do not know whether M. VAN DEN KERCKHOVEN had any express orders how he was to act in the presence of those marauding bands. It is said that he was a man profoundly convinced of

the iniquity of the traffic in Slaves, and determined, if the opportunity came, to deal it a serious blow. It may or may not be that in attacking the Slave-raiders M. VAN DEN KERCKHOVEN was acting on his own initiative ; but the fact is beyond dispute that he did, with the large force under his command, attack these Arab settlements, kill many of the Slavers, and confiscate the Slaves and ivory which they had collected. It is more easy to defend than to criticise M. VAN DEN KERCKHOVEN's action, but it is not surprising that, when the news of what had taken place in the forest region reached the Upper Congo, it created the most intense irritation and excitement at the headquarters of Arab influence on the river. The news of the massacre of M. HODISTER and his companions at Riba Riba reached Europe before anything had been heard of M. VAN DEN KERCKHOVEN's doings in the north-east of the State, and for a time rumours of all kinds were circulated as to the cause of the "Arab revolt" ; but the testimony of the members of M. HODISTER's party who escaped is conclusive that the murder of M. HODISTER was the direct result of the KERCKHOVEN expedition.

The immediate result of the war which now declared itself between the Congo Free State and the Arabs was to excite grave fears as to the safety of the other Europeans scattered in isolated spots through the vast district that lies between the Lomami and Lake Tanganyika, and more especially as to the safety of MM. JOUBERT and JACQUES, the agents of the Belgian Anti-Slavery Society, who were known to be hard pressed by RUMALIZA, the Arab chief of Ujiji, who is, perhaps, with the possible exception of TIPPOO TIB, the most powerful Arab in the whole of Central Africa. It is not easy to determine what part RUMALIZA has taken in the present struggle against the Europeans. That he has engaged in active hostilities against the Belgian Anti-Slavery party on the west side of the lake is beyond question ; but his apologists, and he is not without them, even among Europeans resident in the neighbourhood of the lake, say that he has been driven into hostilities by the action of Captain JOUBERT and M. JACQUES, who settled in territory over which he had long exercised authority, openly avowing their intention of inciting the natives to rebel against his rule. His action against the Belgian Anti-Slavery Society's agents must, therefore, not be taken as necessarily indicating hostility to all white men. Indeed, RUMALIZA is represented as extremely anxious to live on terms of peace and goodwill with Europeans, his great complaint being that the Germans, within whose sphere of influence Ujiji is situated, have absolutely ignored his existence, and, at the same time, by their high-handed proceedings in other parts of the Protectorate, have rendered his task of preserving peace one of great difficulty. On the other hand, Dr. MOLONEY, who has recently published an account of the ill-fated STAIRS expedition, which he accompanied to Katanga, while crediting RUMALIZA with "that generous chivalry which characterises the Arab," adds that "though he had condescended to accept the appointment of Governor of Ujiji from the Germans, he had sworn to exterminate the white men."

The uncertainty that exists as to RUMALIZA's real attitude towards the European invasion of the Continent is an illustration of the extreme difficulty of arriving at any true conception of the most elementary conditions of the Central African problem. The popular European view, that all Slave raiders are Arabs, and that the Arab is a brutalised being, living in an orgy of cruelty, and quite outside the pale of humanity, is, however, certainly erroneous. The truth is that the number of men of pure Arab race, or with a large admixture of Arab blood in their veins, in Central Africa is comparatively small, and that the worst excesses of the Slave-trade are committed by the mongrel races with a strain of Arab blood, or by the savage tribes of the Manyema country, under the leadership of half-castes, who have inherited the worst qualities of both the Arab and the negro. It is true that these marauding bands are generally the

retainers of the great Arab traders, whose moral responsibility for the deeds by which they profit it would be difficult to deny ; but these Arabs themselves are frequently men of great intelligence, fitted by their constant intercourse and communication with the coast to form some approximately just idea of the power and wealth of the white races, who have so recently developed a passionate interest in the Continent. It is the deliberate opinion of some of the acutest students of the problem that the wisest, the most humane, and the most successful mode of suppressing the Slave-trade—as opposed to domestic Slavery—would be by seeking to enlist the Arab in the work of civilising and developing the Continent ; and, as the Arab is a born trader with a keen eye for the main chance, and sufficient intelligence to appreciate the cardinal fact that the European in Africa has come to stay, the proposition is by no means so devoid of a practical character as at first sight it might appear to be. Unfortunately there is reason to fear that the time when such a policy might have been adopted with a chance of success is past, and that the die has been cast, more by haphazard than with any deliberate intention in favour of a war of extermination between Europeans and Arabs in Central Africa. As we now know, the fear of disaster to MM. JACQUES and JOUBERT was happily unfounded, the siege of Albertville has been raised, and reinforcements have arrived which should enable the Belgian representatives to hold their own against further attacks.

A word in passing may be said of MM. JACQUES and JOUBERT and their mission. Captain JOUBERT was until 1880 an officer in the Papal Zouaves, and on his retirement from the POPE's service he entered that of the Belgian Anti-Slavery Society. It was, however, only some four or five years ago that he established a mission on the west side of Lake Tanganyika. Soon his attempts to organise the natives so as to enable them the better to resist the Slave-raiders brought him into contact with the Arabs, and M. JACQUES was sent out to his assistance. M. JACQUES took with him a commission for M. JOUBERT as an officer of the Congo Free State ; but matters became worse rather than better after the arrival of M. JACQUES, who is described as a man of great courage, amounting almost to rashness. He appears to have set RUMALIZA at defiance, and soon news reached Europe that the mission was being hard pressed by the Arabs, and that reinforcements were urgently needed. Accordingly Lieutenant LONG was sent out with an expedition by the East Coast route ; but at Tabora he was detained to assist the Germans in suppressing a native rising, and, when peace was restored, it was found impossible to obtain porters. In the meantime M. DELCOMMUNE, returning from his expedition to Katanga, heard of the straits to which the agents of the Anti-Slavery Society were reduced, and, joining his forces with theirs, inflicted a defeat on the Arabs, which, however, fell short of a complete victory. In Europe the delay of the LONG Expedition in reaching the Lake caused great uneasiness, which was intensified when the news of the massacre of M. HODISTER and his companions became known. The Belgian Society immediately set about the task of raising a fourth expedition, and an urgent appeal for funds was issued. This resulted in the fitting out of a very complete expedition under Captain DESCHAMPS, which left Europe on the 18th of April last. The Zambesi-Nyassaland route, which experience has proved to be the quickest and best mode of reaching the heart of the continent, was selected, and it is not improbable that the DESCHAMPS Expedition, of which from time to time news has reached Europe, and which had arrived at Blantyre, in the Shiré Highlands, on the 4th of July, has by this time joined forces with the other representatives of the Anti-Slavery Society, M. LONG having arrived at Albertville some months ago. It is impossible to question the motives which prompted the Belgian Anti-Slavery Society originally to send out their original mission, or the spirit which animates Captain

JACQUES in, so to speak, carrying the war into the enemy's country ; but grave doubts may be entertained as to the wisdom of the policy of which this mission was the outcome, and as to the value of the results which have been obtained at such a great expenditure of life and treasure. Isolated attempts to stop Slave-raiding by force, or by arming the natives in their own defence, were foredoomed to failure, and they have had little effect beyond irritating, without seriously injuring, the Arab traders. What would have been the fate of the JACQUES-JOUBERT mission, had the events already referred to not happened on the Upper Congo, it is impossible to say ; but the "Arab revolt" which followed the massacre of M. HODISTER and his companions, while it temporarily increased the dangers and difficulties of the agents of the Belgian Society, has in the end probably improved their position.

As soon as a sufficient force could be collected the Congo Free State despatched an expedition against the Arabs in the Upper Congo Region. The first battle was fought on the Lomami, and resulted in the rout of the Arabs, who explained their defeat as due to supernatural agency, alleging that in the thick of the fight a white woman was seen walking on the river, and that every man of the Arab forces who looked upon her fell dead. On the 21st January, Captain DHANIS, who was in command of the forces of the Free State, arrived at the Lualaba opposite Nyangwé, the most important town on the Upper Congo, the place rendered famous as the spot where LIVINGSTONE saw the great river—which STANLEY afterwards traced to the sea—rolling northwards, and longed to follow it, but could not. At Nyangwé the Lualaba is a broad stream, over a mile wide, and the Arabs had swept up every available boat, and fortified the town, which they considered impregnable. They even on one occasion crossed the river, and attacked the besiegers, but were repulsed with heavy loss, and when Captain DHANIS brought his artillery to bear upon the town a panic was created among the natives. Under the cover of night some of them swam the river, and opened negotiations with the Europeans. Eventually a bargain was struck, and on the night of the 3rd of March over one hundred boats were brought across the river by the natives. On the morning of the 4th the Arabs were surprised, and, seized with panic, fled from the town, which was at once occupied by Captain DHANIS. After remaining at Nyangwé for about six weeks, Captain DHANIS set out for Lake Tanganyika, in the direction of which the Arabs had fled, leaving Lieutenant CHEVALIER DE WONTERS D'OPLINTER in command of the captured town. The latest news of Captain DHANIS, published in *The Times*, a few days ago, was that he had captured Kasongo, on the 27th of April ; and it is highly probable that long before the present time he has reached Tanganyika, and come into touch with the stations of the Belgian Anti-Slavery Society. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance to the Free State of the series of brilliant victories by which Captain DHANIS has driven the Arab traders and their followers from the region of the Upper Congo. No estimates have yet been received of the losses inflicted on the Arabs, but some of their most important chiefs, including MUNI MOHARRA, have been killed, and it cannot be doubted that a very severe blow has been struck at Arab dominion in Central Africa. But it would be premature to conclude that, because it is severely shaken, the Arab power is broken. The question therefore suggests itself, What will the Arabs do ? and the answer is not easy to find. It is, however, an answer which Great Britain and Germany, to say nothing of Portugal, have an equal interest with the Free State in discovering.

A glance at any recent map of Africa indicating the political boundaries will show that by degrees the Arab traders are being hemmed in on every side, and the limits of their possible sphere of operations curtailed. Northwards the trade route, which is

also the Slave route, through Uganda, is in the hands of the British. To the west of the great central lake system the Germans are in possession, and, although it is undeniable that Slave caravans still find their way to the coast through the German sphere, it is certain that every year the risks of this traffic through German East Africa will increase and the opportunities for carrying it on diminish. In Portuguese East Africa the same state of things exists; but, while there is much in the quite recent history of Portugal's possessions in this part of Africa of which she can scarcely be proud, there is reason to believe that a better state of things now exists, and that within the limited means at their disposal Portuguese officials are showing a sincere desire to make common cause with their British and German neighbours against the Slave-traders. But the extent of Portuguese possessions north of the Zambesi is enormous for so small a Power, and it is scarcely to be wondered at if she can at present command only a limited number of the Slave routes through her East African possessions. In British Central Africa the number of Arabs is extremely limited, and the Slave-trade is almost entirely in the hands of Yao chiefs—such as MAKANJIRA, whose death at the hands of his son, ZARAFI, was recently announced by a correspondent in *The Times*. We are assured on excellent authority that the campaign against the Kilwa Slavers which her Majesty's Commissioner is carrying on at the north end of Lake Nyassa is only rendered possible by the goodwill of the Arab colonists, who could, if they chose to combine, easily drive out the local British officials and destroy the settlement. As a matter of fact, the Arabs in this district have for some time past, it is reported, been coming to the conclusion that it is better to adopt a lawful than an unlawful trade, and Mr. CRAWSHAY, who is in charge of the settlements at the north end of the lake, is actually fighting the Slave-traders with men lent to him by JUMBE, the great Arab sultan on the west coast of Lake Nyassa with whom Mr. JOHNSTON concluded a treaty in 1889. The object which her Majesty's Commissioner is striving to attain is to close completely the whole of the east frontier against the Slave traffic, as well as against the trade in guns and gunpowder and spirits. Our possessions on the east coast of Lake Nyassa begin with MAKANJIRA's country, and, now that this powerful chief is dead and his son ZARAFI is inclined to make his submission, Mr. JOHNSTON will doubtless establish a strong post at his chief town. Southwards of MAKANJIRA's all the people belonging to the timid Anyanja stock are continually entreating the British representative to take them under British rule and save them from the coast men. The whole south end of the lake is commanded by Fort Johnston, and there are now three forts which hold the Upper Shiré. Mr. JOHNSTON intends shortly to build a fort at the north end of Lake Shirwa, near KAWONGA's town. Lake Shirwa itself is an impassable barrier, as it cannot be crossed in consequence of a thick belt of impenetrable marsh which lines the western shore. At the south end there is a small outpost, and a splendid new fort—named Fort Lister—at the north end of Mount Mlanje forms the next link in the chain. Mlanje, again, which is a succession of precipitous mountain walls rising to 10,000 ft., is another impassable barrier, and at the south end another fine fort—Fort Anderson—is almost completed. This fort commands the crossing of the Ruu, beyond which the Portuguese are co-operating with her Majesty's Commissioner to put a stop to the traffic in Slaves that goes on between the interior and the port of Quillimane.

This, then, is a brief summary, from the materials available, of the position of affairs in Central Africa as regards the Arabs and the Slave-trade. Driven from the Upper Congo by forces of the Free State, and smarting under their defeat and losses, the Arabs may make one last desperate effort to stem the inflowing tide of European supremacy. We do not know how far Arab traders in other parts of the continent, or

in other parts of the central portion of it, may espouse the cause of their brethren. RUMALIZA's attitude as we have said, is still uncertain, and the same is the case with other powerful Arab chieftains. News has come, in the form of a brief telegram, that Major WISSMANN has had conflicts with the Arabs near the south end of Lake Tanganyika, but what the exact significance of this may be it is impossible to say. Indeed, to attempt to foretell what is now happening in Central Africa, or what is likely to happen, would be both a thankless and a futile undertaking. It may be that, without in the least intending it, the European Powers with interests in Central Africa will become involved in a general Arab war, rising, or revolt—whatever name it may be called by. On the other hand, it is within the bounds of possibility that the repeated victories of Captain DHANIS and the conviction which is said to have found a lodgment in the minds of many of the more intelligent and influential Arabs, that the European has come to stay, may convince them that their wisest policy is to seek for some *modus vivendi* with the white men. Time alone can show how events will shape themselves.

Japanese Labour versus Kanakas.

ONE of the experiments which has been lately tried with great apparent success is the introduction of Japanese labour, about which a correspondent sends us some interesting notes. It would seem from his account that in Queensland the Japanese labourer is likely soon to replace the Kanaka upon the sugar plantation. In the month of June of this year, the pioneer vessel of the newly established mail line between Japan and Australia, landed about 500 Japanese labourers at Cairns, Dungeness, and Mackay, under engagement to sugar planters in the vicinity of those ports, and these were only the advanced guard of the main body of immigrants, which was to arrive in monthly batches of 400 or 500 each throughout the season. The cost of a Japanese labourer is the same as a Kanaka—that is, about £40 a year—and the immigrants are described as being the very class of labourers “most required. Although generally of small stature, they are active, intelligent, persevering, and possess great powers of endurance. Their food is of the simplest character, and they are of cleanly habits. The wages received by them are considerably in excess of those current in Japanese country districts. Hence, emigration to Australia is regarded with much favour, and the Japanese emigration agents have not experienced the slightest difficulty in obtaining the requisite supply of suitable labour. The readiness with which the Japanese emigrant accommodates himself to the manners and customs of the land of his adoption gives him a great advantage over his Chinese rival. He speedily learns to dress and live like the rest of his neighbours, and is never weary of attempting to master the mysteries of the English language. Moreover he is content to pass the remainder of his days in the country to which he has emigrated. In coming to Australia he simply desires to become an Australian so far as it be possible on the part of a member of an alien race. That Japanese labour is regarded with favour by Australian employers, is shown by the readiness with which Japanese domestic servants, drivers,

gardeners and others, can obtain situations at wages approximating to those asked by Australians or Europeans. Nor is this to be marvelled at, considering their general intelligence, industrious habits, and reliability.

It is believed that the considerable emigration of Japanese labourers during the last few years to the countries of the Pacific has been largely encouraged by the Japanese Government, which has been active in opening the way for it, not only in Australia, but in Hawaii, Fiji, New Caledonia, and elsewhere. The number of emigrants during last year amounted altogether to 42,000, of which 24,000 were males and 18,000 females. By far the greater number of these went to Hawaii, where, in Honolulu especially, they begin to outnumber the native population, and to ask for rights of citizenship. Many have also been sent to Canada and the United States, where they are said to be rapidly gaining possession of industries hitherto monopolised by the Chinese.—*The Times*, 9th October, 1893.

The New Hebrides.

DR. GUNN, writing to the Free Church of Scotland on the 16th April, 1893, gives the following sad account of the calamity which has overtaken Futuna :—

“A labour vessel from Queensland brought back some natives, among them a Futunese woman with a half-caste child suffering from dysentery. At first nothing was thought of it; indeed I did not know of it until some days after. The disease soon spread among the natives with terrible fatality. At first I attended the sick; but the disease soon entered our home, and our four children, one after the other, in a few days, were all laid down with it. My time and energies, along with those of Mrs. GUNN, were now taken up with nursing, and thus I was unable to visit any more of the natives, but they continued to come for medicine. After a little more than a fortnight of suffering our two eldest children died, the eldest on the 8th of March, and the second on the 14th. They had no fear of death, and gave abundant testimony of their trust in JESUS. During the worst of the epidemic in the district in which the mission premises are situated we were left quite alone. Our household servant became ill, and was taken away by her friends. Other two servants died within a few days of each other. The natives were busy tending their own sick and dying, and the death-wail was heard around us every day. Our goat-herd alone was able to attend to his work. Many of the natives fled to the bush and lived in caves or built small huts; but the disease followed many there—the germs evidently carried by the wind. While the children were still ill Mrs. GUNN took the disease, but it passed away in three days. Before our second child died I was myself attacked by the disease, and though it was not severe, it threatens to become chronic, and I am still weak, though rather stronger than I was a week ago. Medicines were almost useless. Ipecacuanha, the ‘specific’ in dysentery, failed in every case. The dysentery was of the most malignant and fatal type. Very few of those attacked recovered. Our little boy was one of the few. Our youngest child, who was at the gates of death last year, and who was cured by ipecacuanha when suffering from very bad sporadic dysentery two and a half years ago, after hovering between life and death for nearly a fortnight, at last ‘took the turn,’ and is now evidently on the fair road to recovery. Thus our cup of sorrow was mingled with mercy. At one time it seemed as if every one of us would be swept away.

"The results of the epidemic—now apparently gradually decreasing—are terrible. About one hundred and twenty, or *one-fourth* of the population of the island, are dead. It was particularly severe upon the children, and they are nearly all dead. Many of the youth, both men and women, suffered much, and few of them are left. Some died after three, four, or five days' illness, and few lived beyond a week. There was a similar epidemic in Futuna about 1842, when probably more died than in this epidemic, but the population was greater in proportion. The Samoan teachers in the island were then blamed for causing the disease and murdered. Though some of the natives know the cause of the present epidemic, many of the heathen blame the sacred men, and threaten some trouble. As far as population is concerned, Futuna has got its death-blow. It will never recover from the effects of this epidemic, but the population will now steadily and rapidly diminish like that of Aneityum. There can be only a very few in the next generation.

"Mr. ROBERTSON, of Eromanga remarked at the last synod that 'other ten years of the labour traffic would *do for* the New Hebrides.' Less than *one* year has 'done for' Futuna. The population of the district in which the mission premises are situated was eighty-five when we landed ten years ago; now it is forty-eight. The whole population some seven or eight years ago was about five hundred and twenty; now it is about three hundred and sixty, but I have not yet obtained exact statistics.

"If the New Hebrides were under British or even other rule, persons coming from abroad suffering from dysentery would not be allowed to land in the islands, for dysentery is not endemic to the New Hebrides as it is to Fiji. True, there are sporadic cases, and there are probably more in some islands than others; but I have not known, until this epidemic visited us, a single severe case in Futuna during the ten years I have been here, except the sporadic case of our own child, and I was never called upon to treat a case in another island save once (in Aneityum), and the patient died some time after I left, but chiefly from another cause. At the present time, however, labour vessels are under no rule on this point, and they can do as they please, with disastrous results, as shown above, to Futuna."

Togoland.

DOCTOR DANKELMANN has sent a communication to the Berlin Geographical Society, under date June 3rd, with respect to the last journey of Captain KLING in the region north of Togoland. After having passed Bismarcksburg, he at first followed the north-easterly route of WOLF, and paid a visit to SULTAN JABO BOUKARI, of Schancho, to whom he delivered presents on behalf of the German Emperor. At Wangara, capital of Sougou, Captain KLING left WOLF's route in order to penetrate at once into Western Borgou. This State is governed by three brothers, the most powerful of whom resides at Nikki; the one reigning at Birni gave the traveller a friendly reception; in retaliation, the one at Kouembé prohibited him from entering his capital, because the arrival, in 1889, of the first white traveller in those latitudes had occasioned a very sanguinary civil war. Having returned to Birni, KLING followed the Houssa caravan routes, over which no white man had ever before journeyed, and traversed the very populous districts of Bafilo, Basari, San Sougou, arriving at Salaga on the 19th January, 1892. From this place

he went to Kintampo by BINGER's route. On the way he met a large number of Houssa caravans, in each of which was a quantity of Slaves chained together, and carrying heavy loads of kola nuts. The Slave-trade was being carried on at Kintampo even more than at Salaga. Between these two points KLING made an extensive *détour* to the north, by Boufé. On the journey, KLING only having crossed two arms of the Volta, Dr. DANKELMANN concludes that the Red Volta unites with the White Volta, and not with the Black Volta (which is much further south), as the maps hitherto published show. The expedition of KLING has besides shown that the districts comprised between Bourgou and Salaga, as well as the countries of Schancho and Dagambo, are much more fertile and populous than those nearer the coast. Bafilo, for example, which has 15,000 houses exceeds Salaga both in extent and importance. Agriculture and the raising of cattle are very successfully carried on there. The traveller passed through fields of yams and millet, cultivated by large bodies of simple and peaceable Slaves.

The Ikonde Country.

"THE GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL," of October, publishes the following report of a paper read at Berlin by the Rev. Dr. MERENSKY in July last, and will be of interest at the present time when the country around Lake Nyassa is so much appreciated by British missionaries and settlers.

In 1891 the Rev. Dr. MERENSKY, of the Berlin Missionary Society, conducted a party of missionaries to the Konde country, at the northern end of Lake Nyassa. They reached the lake by way of the Zambesi and Shiré; started from Karonga on September 29th, and founded the station Wangewannshöh on October 2nd. Dr. MERENSKY describes the water of Lake Nyassa as being clear and of agreeable taste. At its northern end the lake is shallow and abounds in sandbanks, due to the immense masses of debris carried into it by six large rivers. The southern portion of the lake is much deeper, and in places no bottom has been reached at a depth of 200 fathoms. Dr. MERENSKY maintains that the lake has not changed its level for thousands of years. There is an annual rise, due to the rains, but the difference between the highest level, in April and May, and the lowest, in November or December, scarcely exceeds three feet. As a proof that no material change in the lake-level has taken place for ages, Dr. MERENSKY points to the clearly marked beach-lines on Monkey Bay, the highest of which, in August, was only two feet four-and-a-half inches above the then level of the lake. He found, moreover, that huge *Adansonia*s, having a diameter of between ten and fifteen feet, grew only a few feet above the edge of the water at Mponde, at Livingstonia, and in Leopold's Bay. According to Adanson, the age of a tree of such dimensions would be about 5,000 years. The permanency of the lake-level is explained by the existence of a ledge of granite which crosses the Shiré about 30 miles below the Molomba Lake. Above this barrier the current of the Shiré is very sluggish, and this accounts for the gradual silting-up of the small lake just named.

The banks of the Nyassa on the south, south-east, and west, are anything but attractive. Barren, rocky mountains here and there approach the edge of the water, or are separated from it by swamps. The soil is little productive and often sandy.

There is a remarkable absence of rivers. On the other hand, the land lying to the north-east and east of the lake, although it presents fewer facilities for commercial intercourse with the interior, is distinguished for its beauty and fertility. The Konde country is shut in by the deep slopes of the Livingstone Mountains, which rise to a height of 10,000 feet. These mountains consist of ancient crystalline rocks, quartzite, hornblende, gneiss, and magnetite. Their steep slopes are almost bare of vegetation, although forests of deciduous trees are not altogether wanting on the slopes facing the lake. Higher up we meet with bamboo thickets, whilst the northern slopes, descending towards the Ruaha, are more abundantly wooded. Within the amphitheatre formed by these mountains, in the centre of the Konde country, there rises the Kiedyo, an extinct volcano, with a crater-lake, cinder beds, and streams of basaltic lava, whilst the forest-clad Rungwe (10,000 feet) forms a buttress of the encircling mountain range on the north.

The Konde country covers an area of about 2,000 square miles. It is traversed by six large rivers, fed by numerous springs and rivulets. Of these rivers the Songwe separates the British from the German territory, whilst the Kivira, Mbaka, and Lufira are within the latter.

The country towards the mountains is hilly, but the district bordering the lake consists in the main of a dead flat, flooded for months in the summer, and habitable only in a few localities which rise above its general level. The soil in the hills is a heavy loam. The fertility of the country is due to the distribution of the rainfall. The results of meteorological observations, made at Wangemannshöh, in 1892, show a mean temperature of 72·5 Fahr., and a rainfall of 48·97 inches, spread over 138 rainy days.

Violent winds are almost unknown to the west of the Livingstone Mountains, and this circumstance greatly favours the cultivation of bananas, seven varieties of which are known in the country. The game is not very varied. Elephants are still occasionally met with in the swamps, as also herds of buffaloes; but hippopotami are numerous, and crocodiles much dreaded. Of other game only zebras and eland antelopes are met with, and that rarely, owing to the dense population.

The people known as Wakonde (Wangonde) really belong to three clans, viz., the Wangonde, around Karonga: the Wanyakyusa, in the centre; and the Wakukwe, towards Mount Rungwe. Linguistically they belong to the family of the Maganja (Anyanjaor Anyasa), which occupies the whole of the country from the Zambesi to the Livingstone Mountains. In the east and west these tribes have been encroached upon by Angoni and Ayawa (Yao). Altogether they number about 100,000 souls. They are more nearly related to the Warori and the Mambwe than to the tribes to the south of the Zambesi. They have occupied their present seats for ages, but are traditionally supposed to have come from the East. They have in a remarkable manner utilised the natural resources of their country. They cultivate Indian bamboos, and thus obtain an excellent material for building their houses and stables. Agriculture and the breeding of hump-backed cattle are carried on with much success. The disposition of the people is gentle, and we hear nothing of the cruelties so often practised in other parts of Africa. The cleanliness of the houses and village streets is quite remarkable. Trees are planted for ornamental purposes. The tribal Government is carried on on liberal principles, and there are no despotic chiefs. Woman is accorded a high position, and legally quite the equal of man. The great defect in the character of the people is thievishness, but among this peaceably disposed people this rarely leads to murder. On the other hand, suicides are rather frequent.

Review.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA OR I.B.E.A.

A HISTORY OF THE FORMATION AND WORK OF THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.*

By P. L. McDERMOTT, *Assistant Secretary.*

THIS valuable and exhaustive volume "compiled with the authority of the Directors from the official documents and records of the Company," is published at an opportune moment, and should be carefully studied by all those who are interested in the important work of the Company in Central East Africa.

A preface explanatory of the Company's position from the pen of Sir A. B. KEMBALL, who succeeded the late lamented Sir WM. MACKINNON, as Chairman of the Court of Directors, contains so much, which it is important to know, that we reprint this document in full—for no review by us could so well set forth the difficulties under which this great Company has so long laboured. We need now only further point out some of the questions so ably treated in Mr. McDERMOTT's book.

The introductory chapter gives a sketch of the history of Zanzibar, from the time when it became separated from Muscat, until the death of Sultan BARGHASH.

Then we have the outbreak on the German coast—the inauguration of the British Company—the double blockade by Germany and England—the question of the freedom of runaway Slaves, and Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE's prompt and decided action.

The new German Protectorate—Uganda—the British sphere of influence—the proposed Railway to Lake Victoria—the development of Territory—and the fiscal conditions of conceptions—are all ably treated at great length—and the volume concludes with a masterly memorandum by Sir JOHN KIRK, on the operation of the Berlin Act. There is also a voluminous Appendix, of one hundred pages, mostly comprising copies of Official Documents. The illustrations consist of a fine portrait of Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, and the Presentation of Papers of Freedom to Runaway Slaves.

We have to thank the author for forwarding us a copy of his most valuable work, which we heartily commend to the notice of our readers.

PREFACE TO MR. McDERMOTT'S HISTORY OF I.B.E.A., BY SIR ARNOLD B. KEMBALL, C.B.

This work was undertaken at the express desire of the late Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, who, to the last moments of his life, was impressed with the responsibilities of an enterprise promoted under his auspices; and was well advanced at the period of his death.

Hence, the obligation incumbent on his fellow-directors, in conformity with the wishes of their late President, to place on record a concise and authoritative account

* London: CHAPMAN & HALL, 1893.

of the circumstances which led to the formation of the Imperial British East Africa Company, by way of explaining its constitution and character, and of vindicating its aims and ends.

If, from a shareholder's point of view the success of its operations has fallen short of expectation, the causes are herein narrated, upon evidence, it is believed, that cannot be gainsaid. It was recognised that large preliminary measures directed to the security of administrative occupation, on the lines prescribed by the Charter, would be indispensable ; and as their extension to the far interior constituted, in the main, national purposes, the extent to which these have been attained must be the measure of the value of the work accomplished by the Company.

That these purposes would eventually conduce to the legitimate advantage of the Company was the consideration that prompted its action, relying, as it did, upon the support to which it was entitled in the exercise of rights and privileges conferred by the Sultan's concession, or fore-shadowed by international agreements. For their realisation the Company's resources could not otherwise be rendered adequate, without prejudice to the progress of commercial, agricultural, and industrial development.

On the other hand, failing such action, it was evident that neither could the Company fulfil its mandate as the pioneer of the country's colonial policy, while confessedly advancing its own interests ; nor could the acquisition of the vast unexplored territory ceded to it, and destined to form the British sphere of influence, be secured to the State.

Whether politically speaking, the constitution of the Company by Royal Charter was, or was not expedient, is a question with which the Company is not concerned. One thing is certain, that whether, or not, the end justified the method, the responsibility of its adoption rests with equal weight upon all parties alike. To the Liberal party belongs the merit of initiating it. Equally certain is it, that no other means could be made available by either party for the creation of the new field that presented itself for the extension of British trade and colonisation in the immediate future.

The following pages record the results of private efforts and the outlay of private capital in attaining a common object, to the prosecution of which Foreign States were content to devote the expenditure of large sums of public money ; and in surmounting obstacles from the burden of which the enterprise of the latter was wholly free.

In this connection it may be noted that the Royal Niger Company was authorised to impose taxes and duties to meet administrative charges ; and, further, was empowered, on receiving its Charter, to treat, as Capital expenditure incurred for national purposes, a part of the great outlay which had been forced upon it owing to the rivalry of France and Germany. The stipulated amount was £250,000, upon which interest was to be secured at a fixed rate per annum, by the levy of special dues to be devoted to this purpose. The quarter of a million, thus provided for, constitutes the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of services done, and outlay incurred by the said Company in effecting territorial expansion in the Niger basin, and represents a grant in aid of costly expeditions identical in nature with those undertaken by the Imperial British East Africa Company for the like ends, and with the like results.

In her Majesty's Niger Coast Protectorate the administration is permitted to

collect a revenue, which, by the last accounts,* amounted to no less a sum than £73,000 for the year, on spirits imported into the country. The Imperial British East Africa Company, on the other hand, has voluntarily prohibited all importation or sale of spirits to natives in its territories, and has applied, in the most rigorous form, the rules embodied in the Brussels Act, in order to benefit the native races in the British sphere of influence.

Such conditions of prosperity and thrift enjoyed by other companies similarly situated may be contrasted with the disabilities imposed on the Imperial British East Africa Company—disabilities which were incidental perhaps to the suzerainty of the independent SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, prior to the establishment of a British Protectorate; but which, on the Protectorate system (exemplified in Chapter XV.) being extended to the concession territory must lapse to the advantage of the general administration of the Dominion in addition to the adventitious aids accruing to the Sultanate from the transfer of portions of its territory to other Foreign States.

(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL,

Chairman of the Court of Directors.

August 29, 1893.

Khama.

A MODEL AFRICAN KING.

FROM the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of 21st October, we make a few extracts by one who has known this remarkable native Sovereign at home. KHAMA has now accepted British protection, and his rule in Bechuanaland is a model on which we trust, many others may be hereafter based. When the dusky millions of Africa shall have followed the example of this African King, and become Christians and teetotalers, and shall, like him, be clothed in European fabrics, a market will be opened up, of which the commercial world at present has but the vaguest dreams.

KHAMA AT HOME.

"Every one who has read books of South African travel or hunting adventure has heard of the old hunting town of Shoshong. On many maps you will see it marked, although Shoshong for some years has been nothing but a heap of charred ruins. Shoshong, or Mangwato, or Bamangwato, as it is variously called, was formerly the capital and head-quarters of King KHAMA. It might have been so now had not KHAMA come under British protection; for although the town suffered from want of water, and its inhabitants were sometimes reduced to gathering the locusts that swarmed around them, and eating them (as FRANK OATES describes) for lack of other food, Shoshong had the great advantage of being strongly situated at the foot of its hills; and, moreover, it was a great mart for peltry in the old hunting days before the big game was all exterminated or driven north of the Zambesi. Under the British flag, however, KHAMA felt safer; and so, a few years ago, he pitched upon a grand site some seventy miles north of Shoshong, and in the course of a few months removed his people thither bodily—able-bodied, feeble, old and young, the aged women and the picaninnies. He was too humane to leave the worthless ones to their fate, as is the savage custom; all were taken and all provided for.

* Foreign Office, 1893, Annual Series, No. 1215.

When I was at Palapye, the new town thus created, I could with difficulty credit the missionary who told me that this fine capital of KHAMA'S was the Aladdin-work of a single half-year. Beautifully laid out in long avenues, each spacious round hut detached from its fellows, and provided with its courtyard; carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, occupied by busy workmen; an immense "store," where natives in crowds bought blankets, and trousers, and ploughs all the day long, and a few yards away a brand-new telegraph office, with a wire along which one could hold converse with Cape Town and with Europe—this great native town of Palapye was certainly one of the most wondrous of all the sights of Africa. And when I heard from Mr. HEPBURN, the Missionary, who was then KHAMA'S chief white friend and adviser, that all this was KHAMA'S own work, that he had himself originated, organised, and carried out down to the minutest detail the immense work of transporting his capital seventy miles from its former site, I could not but own that there must be some amount of truth in the stories of KHAMA'S capability, which I had sometimes been inclined to regard as apocryphal.

Presently I saw the King himself, and had an opportunity of judging his character in the light of physiognomy. To say the truth, there was nothing very extraordinary about him at first sight, unless it was his unusual height—six feet one. His son, who was with him, was even taller. KHAMA'S face, however, will bear looking into. It is a face pre-eminently marked by lines of cogitation. KHAMA is a man who does his own thinking. His spare figure and slightly stooping shoulders accorded with his furrowed forehead. He speaks in a low and shy way. His attire was the ordinary garb of an European; his tall, lath-like son was in smart European hunting costume, with breeches and crop. With all the South Africans who come in contact with civilisation the first impulse seems to be to get the European gun, and the second to get the European clothes. They will get hat, jacket, and trousers and shirt if they can; hat alone if the others are out of their power to obtain.

THE CHIEF'S MEMORIES.

It may be surmised that the life of a native chief like KHAMA is not barren of adventure or incident, notwithstanding the narrowness of the sphere in which it is lived. When MOSELIKATSI came from Natal with his Zulu warriors to found the kingdom of marauders against whom KHAMA has now joined us to fight, KHAMA'S father, the chief SEKHOME, sent KHAMA and his mother away into the heart of the Kalahari Desert, there to seek safety under the care of the Masarwa bushmen. They led a miserable existence. No corn could be sown, no gardens dug. Only a few melon seeds were put into the ground. Their drinking water they sucked up out of the ground with reeds. KHAMA escaped the assegaïs of the migrate Zulus, progenitors of the Matabele; but his father's kingdom suffered severely from their ravages. KHAMA himself grew up at the "cattle posts" among the cattle, and in the "veldt," or prairie, among the game. As a sportsman he showed an untiring energy and zeal that hardly needed the stimulus of his father's encouraging words. He was ever in the veldt, among the lions, the buffaloes, the rhinoceroses, and the elephants. When he got his horse he was more daring than ever. He was often charged by wounded animals, and was often wounded himself by tusk or paw, or by falls from his horse in the excitement of the chase. Once when his horse fell with him at a critical moment, his knee-cap was forced upwards, and his legs nearly twisted out of joint; it was by the merest chance he escaped with his life. GORDON CUMMING'S visit to the kraal taught him the value of the rifle. Having persuaded his father to buy him one, he naturally became a keener hunter than ever. His unwearying practice soon made him an excellent

shot, in fact, KHAMA enjoyed the hunter's life to the full, and did not fail of its hairbreath 'scapes.

KHAMA'S RELIGION.

KHAMA, I need hardly tell your readers, is a devout Christian. The visits of Dr. LIVINGSTONE and Dr. MOFFATT to his father's kraal gave the Bechuana chief his first idea of the religion of the Cross, but he attributes his adoption of that faith mainly to the teaching and example of KGOBADI, a native Christian from the town of the old chief JANTJE, of Likhatlong, near the Diamond Fields. His chief religious friend and adviser of late years has been the Rev. J. D. HEPBURN, a most estimable gentleman, now of middle age. At Palapye I visited Mr. HEPBURN's house, on a hillside about a mile from the town; and well rewarded was I for the tramp thither, for close to the mission station, in a ravine or cañon that ended in a lovely waterfall, was such an assemblage of tropical plants as could hardly be found, I suppose, in any other natural conservatory in the world. The view from the hillside, too, looking over the vast smiling plain, with KHAMA's embowered city, teeming with life, occupying a large stretch of the foreground, and the afternoon sun reddening the distant "kopjes" that stood like a row of pyramids on the horizon—I shall never forget that lovely picture of a native town in the heart of Africa.

KHAMA REFUSES A SECOND WIFE.

One of the early consequences of KHAMA's embracing Christianity was a breach with his father, who wished the young man to conform to native usage by taking a second wife. He was Christian enough to brave his father's anger by a refusal, and he has remained a monogamist faithfully ever since. His father exiling him, KHAMA, with a considerable number of the tribe who had also become Christians, went forth across the veldt to the remote neighbourhood of Lake Ngami, where for some time they dwelt by themselves. When SEKHAME died, KHAMA returned to Shoshong and claimed the chieftainship, opposed by his brother, KUMANE, who was steeped in heathenism and superstition. KHAMA proved the victor, happily for his people. The Mangwato were not very numerous at this time, but were rapidly added to by refugees from other tribes, attracted by KHAMA's mild rule, the absence of cruelty and oppression in his kingdom, and the abolition of the murderous practices in vogue in other native ruled territories. KHAMA's subjects can boast of trial by jury. As for the horrors of "smelling out," which disgrace Pondoland, on the very border of Cape Colony, they have long since been done away with by KHAMA. In fact, if the adoption of European measures can ever be a success in Africa it is so here. They not only dress like Europeans so far as they can, but they use European ploughs in place of the rude native hoes which used to make their women's toil grievous. In Pondoland you see the woman hoeing while the man squats at the door of his hut robed in a blanket. In Northern Bechuanaland you see the woman at work in the garden, but you also see the man ploughing, or blacksmithing, or carpentering. What you do not see is the brandy bottle. KHAMA, when a youth, accompanied his father to an old Boer's to sell tusks. The Boer produced his "dop" and plied the old chief with his brandy until he induced him to give up a most valuable lot of ivory for a paltry horn of powder and a bar of lead. KHAMA still remembers that incident, and it has helped to make him the confirmed devotee of temperance that he is.

FURTHER NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. R. W. M. SWAN, writing from Victoria under date of the 8th of September, states that he had just reached that place from Tuli, and, after referring to a number of fresh discoveries of ruins, probably of the Zimbabwe period, describes his journey,

and the position of affairs in the country. He says: We started from Tuli with about twenty waggons and as many white men. At the first outspan I called the men together, and made them sign an agreement to stick by each other, after which I served out fifty rounds of ammunition to each man. Having a number of horses we were able to form a mounted patrol. Our first alarm occurred at midnight, at a kopje south of the road, near the Ipagi River, where some fires were seen, and a number of Matabele were heard talking. We quickly stood to our arms, and marched round the waggons while the Matabele trekked past the hills. They did not, however, notice us, and passed by. I rode into Matibis (Inyamandu) one morning from the Bubyani River and spoke to the chief, who told me that his people had been much troubled by the Matabele.

A WHOLE VILLAGE WIPED OUT BY MATABELE.

At Setoukes a whole village had been wiped out, the young men and women having been carried away as Slaves, while the old people were ruthlessly butchered. We were also told that a Matabele impi had been seen a few miles away, and was marching with the object of seizing our ammunition. I did not believe this story, but we had an anxious time for some distance after leaving Matibis, while we trekked among the small broken kopjes which line the road, and from behind which the Matabele might have attacked us with serious results. When we reached the Lundi River we decided to break up our party. I pushed on with the wagons. The latter reached Fern Spruit, at the entrance to the pass, on the 5th inst., while I rode on here. This town is nearly as big as Mafeking, and about as well built. There is a great square barrack yard, surrounded by a loopholed brick wall ten feet high. At two corners are towers, with machine guns which sweep the country for a long distance round.

Mashonaland—Past and Present.

LECTURE BY AN AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

Mr. J. THEODORE BENT, the African traveller, delivered an address before the members of the Balloon Society, at St. James's Hall, recently, on "Mashonaland, Past and Present." Mr. BENT alluded to the position of the tract of country now being defended by the British South Africa Company against LOBENGULA and his impis, described the difficulties of the two main approaches, especially for an armed force or wheeled vehicles, they being at the best but native tracks, and rendered more or less impassable by the floods which were sure to prevail during the immediate coming seasons, and gave some interesting details of the habits and customs of the Mashona tribes.

KING KHAMA'S CHARACTER.

He spoke eulogistically of our new ally in Bechuanaland, KING KHAMA, of the Bamangwatos, a good, religious man, and a staunch teetotaler, who might, he said, hold LOBENGULA at bay pending later operations, and be the means of accumulating valuable supplies for the Company's forces. The climate was temperate, and varied from the plains and valleys to the higher ground and mountains, which rose to heights, at Kula-Kule Pass, of some 4,400 feet above the sea, with romantic scenery and well-wooded tracts, watered abundantly in parts by rivers and streams. Altogether, the country comprised an area of some 5,000 square miles.

A COUNTRY WORTH POSSESSING.

There was every reason to believe that it was rich in mineral wealth, the gold reefs being particularly so; and that it was capable of high agricultural development

within a very few years, when main lines of roads and railways had been established, to the great profit of the Company and the shareholders in the end. Mr. BENT described the discoveries he had made at the ruins of Zimbabwe, and pointed out the probable Arabian origin of the other ruined cities which were scattered all over the country from the Limpopo to the Zambesi.

A Slave Caravan.

IN the *Quiver* for November, 1893, the Rev. D. G. WHITLEY gives an eloquent and interesting description of the march of a Slave caravan to the coast, of the shipment on board the dhow, and of the subsequent capture of the vessel by a British cruiser. We believe there is nothing overdrawn in this terrible tale of human suffering, and it will serve to awaken public interest in the scenes that are so constantly being enacted in Central Africa. England will have to speak out with no uncertain voice on this matter if she wishes to get rid of the stigma of allowing Slaves to be recognised as legal property in her Protectorates. We give a short extract from Mr. WHITLEY'S paper, and commend the perusal of the whole article to our readers. It is illustrated by photographs supplied by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

"The long tramp from Lake Nyassa to the coast was dreary and terrible. Slave after Slave died, and occasionally whole groups of wretched Africans were left to die in the forests or by the side of the path. Famine, fever, and small-pox claimed victim after victim, and those who fainted by the way were ruthlessly butchered by the savage Arabs. The hyænas followed the gang in packs, making the still night air ring with their horrid laughter, and feasted on the corpses, while vultures congregated round the camping-places and disputed with the hyænas for a banquet on the bodies of the dead. So passed day after day, until at last the caravan, with its numbers sadly diminished, reached the coast, and we have seen what remains of it pass before our eyes. Let us follow its progress in imagination and see what its end will be.

An hour's march through the darkness brings the caravan to the sea-shore. There is no port, and only a few huts and sheds, buried beneath the palm trees, stand close to the shallow strand, on which the waves are lazily rising and falling in the calm night. Through the darkness a huge Slave-vessel (or dhow), bound for Muscat, in Arabia, can be seen lying near the houses and prepared to receive its cargo of living beings. Not a word is spoken. Silently and rapidly the wearied Slaves are driven on board and covered over in the bottom of the vessel, of which a strong crew of Arabs—all well armed—is in charge. All is ready, and the dhow, with its living freight, leaves the land in ghostly stillness—

"Like some ill-fated bark that steers
In silence through the gate of tears."

Notwithstanding our boasted civilisation the Slave-trade still flourishes in that unhappy land; and as old routes are closed by the advance of the white man, new tracks are opened up by the Arab Slave-traders, along which incessantly their unfortunate victims are driven to Slavery and death. It is a melancholy fact that for *one* Slave-vessel captured by our ships of war, at least *ten* escape; and it must also be remembered that the inland Slave traffic can never be affected by a naval blockade of the East Coast. English people must be thoroughly aroused to the horrors of this African Slave traffic; and it may well be said that at the present day rivers of blood are flowing from the heart of Africa.

Habits and Customs of the Matabele.

BEGGING, STEALING, AND WITCHCRAFT.

A NUMBER of interesting details of the mode of life in Matabeleland are given by a *Times* correspondent. He says that amongst Matabele habits of theft and begging are universal. They look upon the white man solely as a convenient repository of desirable articles which can be begged or stolen from him without scruple or loss of self-respect. Their conversation in his tent consists mainly of entreaties that he will do himself the honour of conferring upon them guns, or jam, or his hat, or his boots, or anything that is his. If he neglect to watch them, shortly after their departure something or other will surely be missing; it may be spoons, or a few knives, or a small axe, or a jar of preserves, or some other little keepsake of the kind. In the whole Matabele nation there is said to be "only one man who does not beg of the white man, and that one is the king. But then there is little that he can want; he has such numbers of cattle that many of them die yearly of old age, his people keep him well supplied with corn and beer; the subject tribes who own his rule send him tribute in ivory, skins, and articles of native manufacture; every white man who enters the country brings him presents of guns, blankets, powder, champagne, &c.; while from the concessionnaires to whom he has granted mining rights he receives a good round sum in English sovereigns, paid to him at each new moon." The terror of witchcraft, which often prompts the massacre of a whole family, prevails generally. The Kaffir comment upon the electric railway at Kimberley was that "the white men had inspanned the Devil." But, curiously, while they fear the spells of their own people, they do not apparently entertain any fear that the white men will bewitch them.

Lobengula and His People.

(BY A SOUTH AFRICAN PIONEER.)

LOBENGULA, the Matabele King, is the son of the dreaded MASELIKATZE, the conqueror of the natives who had long held possession of the country, now known as Matabeleland and the Mashona country. After they had been subdued, he took up his residence at Inyati and formed a large military kraal, now known as Inyatine, where LOBENGULA was born. MASELIKATZE, known also as UMSELEKATZE, ruled his people with a rod of iron and kept an army of over 8,000 warriors, and could bring more into the field if required. He was a king who knew how to rule his turbulent subjects; a splendid warrior himself, he took care that his troops should be so likewise.

THE KING AND HIS HOUSEHOLD.

He died in 1869, and at his death, after some dispute about who should be his successor, LOBENGULA was proclaimed king with great rejoicings. Warriors to the number of 10,000 assembled to do homage to their new king. From that time up to the present he has held undisputed possession of the throne. He took up his residence at Buluwayo, situated some sixty miles south of Inyatine, which he formed into a large military station, and where he has since resided. LOBENGULA is a man of great force of character; his will is law, and it would be death to any of his subjects to dispute his authority. It is by this iron will that he is able to rule his people. He is tall and well-proportioned, but very corpulent. His Royal wife died many years ago, leaving LOBENGULA a widower, with some forty or fifty wives to console him for his loss. There are no children living by his Royal wife, although he has several

daughters by his others. Some years ago he married a sister of UMZELA, the King of Gaziland, which adjoins the Mashona country. Previously to this marriage his sister NINA ruled his household, and was devoted to her brother. Not unnaturally, perhaps, she became very jealous at her brother's marriage, a fact which displeased him. To get rid of the annoyance, therefore, LOBENGULA had her smothered.

HIS CRUELTY.

His cruelty, indeed, knows no bounds. It is by his orders that the constant raids upon the Mashona people are made. Upon the slightest pretext he orders certain regiments to proceed to a particular kraal, where several indunas and some six or eight hundred Mashonas are living in supposed security. The regiments attack them in the night, killing all the men and women, and the children over a certain age, and bringing the younger ones back with them, together with such booty and cattle as they can lay hands on. The King divides out cattle to the regiments who have acted on the occasion, reserving a certain number for himself. The children are distributed among his people. They soon forget their nationality, and as they grow up are incorporated in the Matabele nation. Yet, with all this ferocity in his nature, and a cruelty surpassing all imagination, one would fancy, to see him sitting on the box in front of his waggon indulging in his lunch of fried bullock liver, cut into immense pieces, that he was a fat but inoffensive old man. There is a certain look in his eyes, however, that is an unmistakable sign of the man. LOBENGULA is exceedingly clever, yet full of duplicity. He can read a man's character after a few minutes' conversation with him, and will detect instantly if a man is playing him false. I only know of one good quality possessed by him—he is fond of children. LOBENGULA himself took a burning piece of wood from a fire, and destroyed the eyes and nose of one of his men because he threw a stone at a child and knocked out its front teeth; this was witnessed by one of the traders.

INSTANCES OF BARBARISM.

A short time ago he ordered a young Kaffir to be killed for pulling a straw out of the thatch of one of his huts. No one is allowed to touch these on pain of death. There is no doubt about his ordering the deaths of Captain PATTERSON, Mr. SARGEANT (son of Sir W. SARGEANT), and young Mr. THOMAS (son of the Rev. Mr. THOMAS, of Shiloh), while on their way to the Victoria Falls. They were warned that foul play was intended, but they would not believe the report. When their death was reported to the King, he said to some of the white traders, "Now Captain PATTERSON is dead the agreement goes for nothing." They had previously entered into some agreement with the King which he afterwards regretted, and he disposed of the matter in the way we have just mentioned. No documents were found on the bodies. On another occasion, which will be the last out of many more I could relate, a large impi went into the Mashona country, where they killed all the old people, making some of the women and big girls carry the plunder to the boundary, when they made them put the things down on the ground and then killed them, that they might not run away if brought into Matabeleland. The children, who soon forgot the country they had left were preserved. With the English who have resided for years at Gubuluwayo, however, and those who have travelled through his country he has always been very friendly, and would act fairly towards those who did not attempt to deceive him. The Boers he never would trust, as they would always take advantage of him had they the chance. But now, whether willingly or not, he must go with his powerful indunas and his army, to drive, if he can, the white man out of the country.

It is time, then, that this wretched state of affairs should be ended, and now the opportunity has arrived to accomplish it. No peace can otherwise ever be expected in a country surrounded as it is by such a barbarous horde of savages.—*The Daily Graphic*.

African Notes.

"LIFE IN WEST CENTRAL AFRICA."—Mr. UMBETIQUA SANGHANGHAMO, a coloured lecturer, gave a very interesting lecture at St. Albans lately, descriptive of the habits and customs of the natives of Mandingo Land, West Central Africa. He gave an account of the horrors of the Slave-trade, how for thirty years his parents had been Slaves, driven from their home, separated from each other, and subjected to the utmost cruelty a Slave-trader could devise. An account of the manners and customs of the people of Mandingo land, their mode of living, primitive huts and enclosures, and their warlike tendencies, was likewise given. He himself came from the warlike nation of Mandingoes. He was learning the English language at the early age of thirteen, through the kindness of a Scotch gentleman, who took a great liking to him. He came over to England soon after, studied in Berlin and other large cities. He spoke of the good the missionaries were doing in Africa, and the difficulties they had to contend with. He was glad the British rule extended over the great Slave-trading town of Zanzibar, and far into the interior of Africa. Wherever the British rule predominated Slavery was put down as much as possible, so that the Slave-trading Arabs were afraid to bring their human cargoes for sale in the town. The Mandingoes are remarkable for their height and muscular strength, while the races in the neighbouring countries were extremely small in stature. Some of them do not attain the height of five feet for a full-grown man, while in the Mandingoes there is hardly a grown man that is not over six feet in height. The chief occupation of the men is hunting, and using the spear, in which they are very expert. The women draw water (which is very scarce in certain seasons of the year), and attend to their children.

THE GERMAN COLONIAL COUNCIL.—The German Colonial Council sitting in Berlin during the discussion of the estimates for South-West Africa, was unanimously agreed that every means must be employed to effect the complete overthrow of the chief, WITBOOI, and adopted two resolutions requesting the Imperial Chancellor to use all the means in his power to put an end to the intolerable condition of affairs due to WITBOOI's machinations, and advocating the expenditure of a portion of the sum demanded in the estimates for extraordinary expenditure on the construction of a landing-place in German South-West Africa. The Council also discussed the question of the disposal, education, and support of free Slaves, and resolved that in the cases in which it was impossible to return adult Slaves to their homes, assistance should be given them in procuring work in the existing settlements, and that, if necessary, special stations should be established where Slaves could be occupied in agriculture. As regarded abandoned children, it was decided that they should be cared for and distributed among orphan asylums, missions, and suitable families, as has been done hitherto. Finally, it was determined that missions should be required to co-operate in the advancement of education and civilisation.

A FRUSTRATED SACRIFICE.—A correspondent at Bonny, writing to Messrs. T. E. Tomlinson & Co., the Liverpool representatives of the English Niger Mission, gives an account of a "fetish" which occurred there, and which shows that the horrible native customs are not yet abolished from the inland town. It appears that the natives of Ohambele, one of the Ibo trading markets, purchased a girl between eleven and twelve years of age to offer as a sacrifice "to cleanse their land from the pollution it had contracted." The child was thrown into the river at the entrance of the creek leading to their town. This was done after a solemn ceremony had been gone through. She was shrouded in a white calico cloth, and attached to her were

thirty fowls and chickens. The helpless victim was taken in a canoe by three men and thrown into the water. The fowls kept the child afloat ; but the Bonny traders promptly rescued her, and took her to their fellow natives at Akweti. As soon as the Ohambele people heard of the rescue they became infuriated, and about 1,000 came down to the trading beaches where the Bonny canoes were moored. They commenced to seize the goods of the Bonny men for interfering with their fetish. They also made a law prohibiting the Bonny traders visiting the town or trading with their people, unless they gave the girl up to be sacrificed. This the Bonny men refused to do, preferring to have their goods lost to them. The child was subsequently taken down to Bonny, and handed over to the missionaries. The affair was referred to Captain MACDONALD, the Vice-Consul, and all were waiting for the return of Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, H.M. Commissioner, who was on a visit to Brass. The interior natives had entered into an agreement with Sir CLAUDE to abolish the offering of human sacrifices, and this is a direct violation of the agreement.

AN ALUMINIUM BOAT.—A boat, constructed of aluminium, intended for the expedition of Commander MONTEIL into Central Africa, has been launched from the Quay d'Orsay, in Paris. It is a flat-bottomed ferry-boat, capable of carrying a load of 15 tons, is 33 feet long and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and the total weight of the boat is $20\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., of which 18 cwt. is of metal, and the remainder of wood. This lightness of construction has been obtained by the use of aluminium. The boat is made in twenty-four parts, each of which can be carried by one man, and which are adjusted by means of bolts ; india-rubber being provided at the joints of the sections so as to render the boat watertight. With two exceptions all the parts are interchangeable, and the boat, which is fitted with the tools necessary for assembling it, can be put together in a very short time.

A Journey Across Africa.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency had an interview lately with Dr. JAMES JOHNSTON, who has just reached England on his return from an adventurous journey of 4,500 miles across Africa from west to east. Dr. JOHNSTON, who is one of the best known physicians in the Island of Jamaica, started for Africa in the spring of 1891. On December 3, 1891, he safely reached Lealui, the capital of the Barotse Valley. After spending some seven weeks with the Barotse King, Dr. JOHNSTON concluded his journey down the Zambesi to the Victoria Falls, when he left the river and journeying south-south-east, crossed the Kalahari desert. Here he entered KHAMA's country ; lived with the King at Palapye for a month, and proceeded along the wagon road through Mashonaland, *via* Forts Tuli and Victoria, to Salisbury. The journey was then continued to Umtali, through Manicaland, where at Masikessi he had to abandon his wagon and proceed with carriers through the little known country of Gorongosa, situated to the north of the terminus of the Beira railway. At this point he struck north-east, and again reached the Zambesi at the Portuguese town of Sena. Taking boat he descended the Ziwiwi River, and turned northwards along the Shire to Chiromo, in Nyassaland, proceeding, *via* Blantyre, to Lake Nyassa. After thoroughly exploring the Lake, Dr. JOHNSTON resumed his eastward course, reaching Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, after a weary journey from the West Coast of nearly two years.

During his stay with KHAMA and with LIWALIKA, the Barotse King, Dr. JOHNSTON

had ample opportunity of judging of the attitude of these chiefs towards the whites. Speaking of the campaign, Dr. JOHNSTON said :—

THE MATABELE.

“When I was at Victoria I saw that the campaign was inevitable, and was not a little surprised at the apparent indifference to the threatening attitude of LOBENGULA’s impis. However, LOBENGULA has now been thoroughly beaten, and the only question remaining is that of his retreat or capture, although it is very questionable whether that will end the matter. The leading principal of the Matabele course of action is to harass and annoy neighbouring tribes, and certainly, even if LOBENGULA be driven across the river with his vanquished impis, they only require time to rally and harass the whites in the same way that the Red Indians annoyed the early settlers in the United States. The case is parallel. The Matabele are not cowards, and are full of revenge. But I do not for a moment believe that they will cross the river, as I can say from personal experience that the Barotse king is determined to oppose them at all hazards, and, with that object, is personally marshalling his troops on the north bank of the Zambesi. Nor is it a mere guerilla warfare which he is organising, as his chiefs and their followers are establishing permanent stockades along the line. LOBENGULA has but few friends among his native neighbours. Not only did KHAMA with his own hand shoot LOBENGULA in the neck at Lake Ngami, but the Barotse have a bitter hate against the very name of the Matabele tribe. The only chief with regard to whom I have any apprehension, is GUNGHUNHAMA, and I think it by no means unlikely that he may offer to assist the Matabele. True, he has a large stretch of country to traverse, but he has only to wait for the withdrawal of the greater part of the troops in order to effect a junction with LOBENGULA. He is friendly with the Portuguese, and this reason, combined with others, would weigh powerfully with him in fighting against the British if he had an opportunity.”

BECHUANALAND.

“After a terrible journey across the Kalahari desert, during which we were for more than three days entirely without water, we reached the unhealthy valley to the west of the Chupong Hills, where KHAMA’s town is situated. We were more dead than alive. Judge of my surprise when, on the evening of my arrival, I found corpses of natives that had been torn from their graves by the hyænas lying around, while further out on the plain we saw corpses which had been carried out from Palapye and never interred at all. I imagined that one of the two evils so dreaded by the Mangwatos, either war or fever, had been at work, and I soon found it to be the latter. Not only his subjects, but KHAMA himself and his wife were at death’s door, while an average of fifteen people were dying daily. KHAMA told me that over 3,000 of his people had died since the beginning of the year. Had it not been for my presence in Palapye the British would not have had the able assistance of KHAMA in fighting the Matabele. I was conducted to the native hut where KHAMA was lying ill in bed, in the same room with his wife and child. They were all at death’s door. The child only lived till the following day, but by prompt treatment both the chief and his wife rallied, and ultimately recovered. I was the only available medical man within a distance of hundreds of miles, and the supply of medicine in the town was short. Of twenty-one white residents, traders and officials, I had seventeen under treatment, and all of them were restored to health. I cannot speak too highly of KHAMA, both as a Christian and a gentleman. He is a living example of what may be effected in Central Africa as the result of civilisation.”

Lectures for the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

MR. C. H. ALLEN, Secretary of the Society, delivered a lecture at Dover College, before a large and appreciative audience on October 28th, on "ANCIENT AND MODERN EGYPT AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE." The lecture was illustrated by about seventy photographic slides, which were shewn by Captain McDAKIN, a resident at Dover, who kindly provided the lantern and screen. The photographs of groups of Slaves, taken at the Cairo Home, for the Society by direction of LORD CROMER, and other slides showing the Slave yoke and bonds of Slaves marching to the coast, excited universal interest. The numerous students at the college were extremely attentive and very hearty in their appreciation of the lecture. There were also many ladies and gentlemen present by invitation of Rev. W. C. COMPTON, the head master, the ancient priory refectory, now used as a class room for the college, being converted into a lecture hall for the occasion.

BY MR. FREDERICK C. BANKS, TRAVELLING AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

ST. MARY'S, WEST KENSINGTON, October 6th.—This was the opening Lantern-Lecture of the season, and was presided over by the Rev. C. B. FOY, the Vicar, to whom the Society is indebted for considerable activity in making the lecture known to his congregation and in the surrounding neighbourhood. He not only published an interesting and most friendly notice of the forthcoming lecture in the local parish magazine, but had all handbills and pictures of the Slave-trade well displayed. The iron room, in which the lecture was given, was crowded to excess, and a large number of persons, long before the lecture commenced, were unable to gain admittance. The lecture was necessarily very similar to those already reported, and was listened to with marked attention throughout. A considerable portion of the audience consisted of children, whose extremely quiet behaviour showed their interest in the lecture and views of Slave life.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BRIXTON, October 10th, and

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, SOUTHWARK, October 12th.—

These two lectures were the first of what bids fair to be a long series of lectures to Young Men's Christian Associations. In neither case was the audience a large one, but Mr. BANKS succeeded in creating considerable interest in his subjects and in the work of the Anti-Slavery Society. At Brixton the chair was taken by W. B. MILSUM, Esq., and at Southwark by F. W. SMITH, Esq., M.R.C.S. The secretaries of these Associations were assiduous in their efforts to promote the success of the meetings, and their zeal is much appreciated.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, STRATFORD, E., October 19th.—

This lecture was given in the Conference Hall, West Ham Lane, Stratford,

Mr. Alderman F. Smith, J.P., in the chair. This was one of the largest gatherings held on the Society's behalf by Mr. BANK's efforts, combined with the cordial aid of the Young Men's Christian Association's secretary, Mr. E. FOX BUTLIN, and his troop of voluntary workers. From eight hundred to one thousand persons were present, and, as seen from the platform, the crowd of eager, and attentive, upturned faces was a gratifying spectacle. Prayer having been offered by Mr. C. BOARDMAN, the chairman alluded to the indebtedness of West Ham people to such philanthropists as the Buxtons and the Peases, and in their honour, as well as that of the Anti-Slavery Society, he trusted that a friendly hearing would be accorded to the lecturer. The large, quiet, and orderly, and evidently appreciative audience listened to Mr. BANK's for upwards of an hour, and at the close of the first portion of his lecture, a Slave-gang was made up on the large platform by means of the yokes, ropes, fetters, etc., belonging to the Society, the chairman himself submitting to be placed in the fork of the largest and heaviest yoke. This closed one of the most satisfactory meetings, and it is hoped that much good may result.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, TOWN HALL, CHARLBURY, October 27.—Charlbury, the home for many years of the late Mr. EDMUND STURGE, was visited by Mr. BANKS, under the auspices of the local Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. BOWL, the Secretary, wrote and expressed the opinion that an Anti-Slavery Lecture in a town where the ALBRIGHT and STURGE families were so well known and esteemed would be most appropriate and well received. He was right ; for on the appointed evening the Town Hall was crowded to excess, every seat and all standing room being occupied, whilst a considerable number of persons had to return home unable to gain admission. Captain J. H. WALLER, J.P., presided, and in introducing Mr. BANKS to the meeting, referred to letters he had received from Mr. ARTHUR ALBRIGHT and Mr. JOHN M. ALBRIGHT, approving the objects of the meeting, and expressing kind and encouraging feelings of esteem and regard for our lecturer. Mr. BANKS spoke for nearly an hour and a half to a most attentive audience, and afterwards, in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, Captain WALLER complimented his hearers on their quietness, observing that it had been one of the most satisfactory meetings he had attended for a long time, as no one had attempted to interrupt or spoil the enjoyment of others. The significance of this compliment lies in the fact that in the semi-darkness of the room during some lantern lectures there had on former occasions been considerable interruption by the rougher and over-exuberant members of the audience. Mr. Baughan deservedly received full recognition and cordial thanks for the very able way in which he worked the lime-light lantern. There was a good collection for the Society after the lecture.

The Oxford Times writes : "A thrilling lecture on the Slave-trade of the present day in Africa was given by Mr. BANKS, of the ANTI-SLAVERY

SOCIETY, in the Town Hall, on Friday evening. Captain WALLER presided, and the Hall was completely crammed. The lecture was illustrated by dissolving views, the lantern being such a one as we seldom see, and ably manipulated by Mr. BAUGHAN. A collection was taken in aid of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY's work amounting to £5 6s. We should not omit to say that the last picture thrown on the screen was a life-like portrait of the late EDMUND STURGE, of Charlbury, who was an ardent supporter of the Society."

FUTURE ENGAGEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, AYLESBURY, November 2nd.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, ERITH, November 6th.

UNITY CHURCH (UNITARIAN), ISLINGTON, November 7th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DORKING, November 8th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, CHELSEA, November 9th.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, TOOTING GRAVENY, November 12th.

QUEEN STREET CONGREGATIONAL MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, HITCHIN, November 21st.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, CAMBERWELL NEW ROAD, S.E., November 22nd.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, CHELMSFORD, December 5th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, CLAPHAM, S.W., January 4th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, WIMBLEDON, S.W., January 9th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, January 18th, at 5.30 and 8 p.m., Chairman, BEDFORD MARSH, ESQ. J.P.; and the Rev. A. S. W. YOUNG, Vicar of Kingston.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BRIGHTON, January 22nd.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN) ARGYLE SQUARE, KINGS' CROSS, N., February 1st.

WESLEYAN GUILD, FOREST GATE, E., February 22nd.

There are about twenty other offers for Lectures, with or without Lantern Views, the dates for which are not fixed, including a visit to the Friend's Meeting House, Park Street, Stoke Newington, N.

**A Donation of FIVE POUNDS gives Life Membership of the
BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.**

Obituary.

THE LATE LORD VIVIAN.

WE regret to record the death, on the 21st October, of LORD VIVIAN, British Ambassador at Rome. HENRY CRESPIGNY, third BARON VIVIAN, was born on the 19th of January, 1834, and educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; he was only seventeen when he entered the Foreign Office. Four years later he accompanied the EARL OF CLARENDON on his Special Mission to Paris, where a Conference was being held to arrange terms of peace between Russia and the Powers who were allied in the Crimean War. During the years 1861-64 he served the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE, our Ambassador at Berlin, as private secretary. In 1864 Mr. VIVIAN went to Athens with the draft treaty for annexing the Ionian Islands to Greece. Twelve years later, after a variety of Diplomatic appointments, he went to Egypt, where he stayed for three years, during which time he succeeded in inducing the late Khedive ISMAIL to conclude a Convention with England for the suppression of the Slave-trade in Egypt in 1884, and in the Egyptian Soudan in 1889. ISMAIL having been deposed, Mr. VIVIAN was transferred to Berne, being promoted to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary in 1881. After a brief stay in Denmark in a similar capacity, Mr. VIVIAN became Minister at Brussels in October, 1884. During the period of his service in the Belgian capital he succeeded, in 1886, to the Barony by the death of his father. Two years afterwards LORD VIVIAN took part in the most important event which had up to this marked his Diplomatic career—the Anti-Slavery Conference, which opened at Brussels in November, 1889. He acted as First Plenipotentiary for Great Britain. The Conference sat until July, 1890, and its outcome was a General Act for the suppression of the Slave-trade in Africa, to which all the Powers, with the exception of the Netherlands, gave their consent. During the sittings of the Conference a deputation from the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was present in Brussels for some weeks, and its members were largely indebted to LORD VIVIAN for the manner in which he facilitated their work in connection with the subjects discussed at the Conference. They were also much gratified by the kind and genial manner in which his Lordship dispensed the hospitalities of the British Embassy and the point he made of enabling the Anti-Slavery delegates to meet the distinguished members of the Conference. Although LORD VIVIAN took part in public affairs in many lands, we venture to think that he will be best known in history as British Plenipotentiary in conjunction with Sir JOHN KIRK, whose long-continued and remitting labours from November, 1889, to July, 1890, were eventually crowned with success.

It is no fault of either of these distinguished men that the clauses of the General Act of the Brussels Conference have not yet been in many ways so fully carried out as they ought to have been. At the end of 1891 LORD VIVIAN was nominated to St. Petersburg, but Sir ROBERT MORIER decided

to remain in the northern capital, and in the following year, LORD DUFFERIN having been removed from Rome to Paris, the late peer was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Italian Court. In 1886 LORD VIVIAN was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and in 1890 a Grand Cross of the same Order. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate of the County of Cornwall. He married, June, 1876, LOUISA ALICE, only daughter of Mr. ROBERT GEORGE DUFF, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, and is succeeded in the Barony by his only son, the Hon. GEORGE CRESPIGNY BRABAZON VIVIAN, who was born in 1878.

THE LATE MR. R. ROSE GREEN, OF JAMAICA.

ANOTHER link connecting the eventful past of the Jamaica Baptist Mission with the quiet present has been broken by the decease of ROBERT ROSE GREEN, which took place on Saturday, September 9th, 1893. Born in 1807, he was for thirty-one years a Slave. It was his good fortune, however, to have as his owner one of the few masters who treated their Slaves with something like feelings of humanity. When about twenty years of age Mr. ROSE GREEN saw, for the first time, a Baptist Missionary in the person of the Rev. JAMES MANN, who had just arrived from England to assist the Rev. THOMAS BURCHELL in his extensive sphere of labour. The young Slave attended a service, and at its close was amazed beyond measure to see the minister, a white man, walk round and actually shake hands with black Slaves. He was also greatly impressed with the singing. This took place at Montego Bay. He thought there must be something in this religion, and having eighteen pence in his possession, went into a shop *on the same Sunday*, and bought a Spelling Book. He determined to learn to read, and in face of tremendous difficulties, and at considerable risk, succeeded in his object. In course of time he came under the influence of Mr. BURCHELL, and became a member of the church. Mr. BURCHELL, perceiving his stirring qualities, soon appointed him a leader in the Shortwood District, and on the formation of a church there in 1835, or soon after, he was elected a deacon, in which capacity he was widely and favourably known to the ministers and churches of the denomination. During the insurrection 1831-2, when Mr. BURCHELL was unjustly cast into prison, Mr. ROSE GREEN, with others, shared his fate for no other reason than their association with the missionary. After the abolition of Slavery, and throughout the remaining years of Mr. BURCHELL's life, ROSE GREEN was one of the right-hand men, and his frequent companion in travel in pursuing his missionary labours.

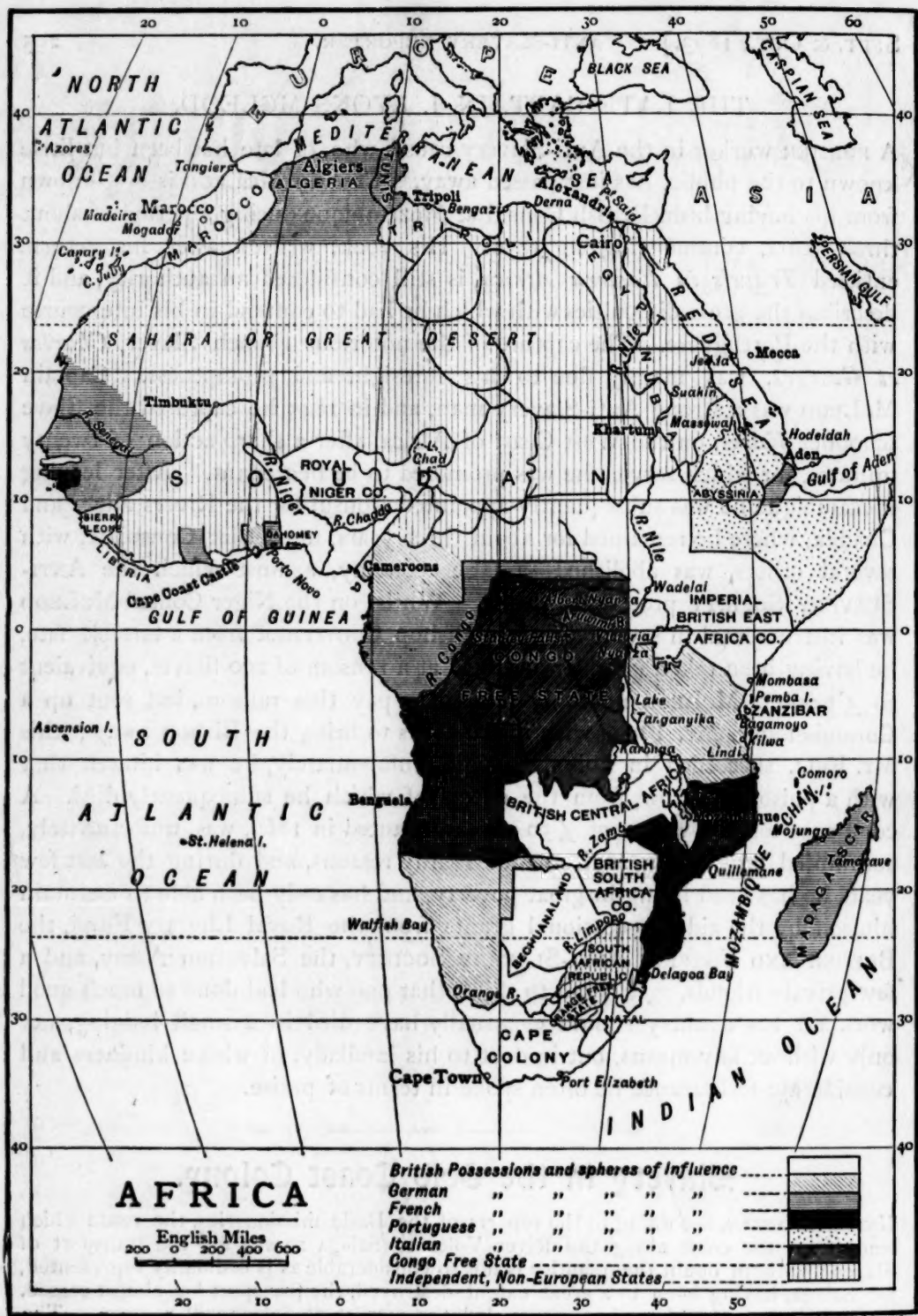
His burial took place on Sunday, September 10th, the service being conducted by his pastor. The respect in which he was held was shewn by the fact, that notwithstanding a very heavy rain, from fifteen to eighteen hundred people attended his funeral.—*Baptist Reporter*.

THE LATE CAPTAIN J. LYONS MCLEOD.

A FORMER worker in the Anti-Slavery cause, who, of late has been but little known to the public, has just passed away. Captain MCLEOD is best known from his having been British Consul at Mozambique during a period of about three years, commencing in 1856. His book, written after his return, entitled *Travels in Eastern Africa*, is still considered an authority, and it describes the great difficulties with which he had to contend in his intercourse with the Portuguese. The capture of the notorious French Slaver, *Charles et Georges*, was mainly due to his foresight and promptness. Captain MCLEOD was a strong Anti-Slavery man, and in 1845 he captured the Slave schooner *Venus*, on the West Coast of Africa, after a sharp action of twenty minutes, for which service he was promoted to be lieutenant. After leaving Mozambique he was subsequently appointed Consul for the Rivers Niger and Chadda, where he remained for about three years, until that Consulate, with several others, was abolished—a false economy, against which the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY protested in vain. Whilst on the Niger Consul MCLEOD was instrumental in saving the late Bishop CROWTHER from a terrible fate, he having been taken prisoner and held at a ransom of 200 Slaves, equivalent to £1,000. MCLEOD not only refused to pay this ransom, but sent up a Commissioner, Mr. FELL, with instructions to bring the Bishop away; this Mr. FELL succeeded in doing, though, unfortunately, he was himself shot with a poisoned arrow, from the effects of which he subsequently died. A compensation allowance of £50 a year, granted in 1869, was, unfortunately, commuted by Captain MCLEOD for family reasons, and during the last few years he has been living in great poverty, and has only been able to maintain himself by the aid of occasional grants from the Royal Literary Fund, the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, the Salvation Army, and a few private friends. It is sad to think that one who had done so much good work for his country should eventually have died in a small lodging, not only without any means, but in debt to his landlady, of whose kindness and considerate forbearance he often spoke in terms of praise.

Slavery in the Gold Coast Colony.

UNFORTUNATELY, according to the reports of the Basle missionaries, the route which leads from the coast along the River Volta to Salaga serves for the transport of Slaves; without doubt the quantity is not so considerable as is ordinarily represented, for Salaga, having been to a great extent destroyed, the transport has almost ceased. But when peace shall have been concluded, the market at Salaga will re-open. The Slaves brought from the interior are almost exclusively children from seven to twelve years of age. They are those for which the highest sum is paid; the master derives many advantages, for they will serve him a very long time; he has no need to fear that they will run away; they are very obedient, and with good treatment in the family they completely forget their country and their language. Many are sold *en route*, but a large number are brought down to the coast, so that there are in the English colony at least as many, if not more, Slaves than there are in the territory between Salaga and Anum.—*L'Afrique Exploree*, November, 1893.



MAP SHOWING THE EUROPEAN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

Printed by ABRAHAM KINGDON & NEWNHAM, 12, Finsbury Street. Moorgate, E.C.